PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED
THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	......	—
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	..
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	..
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	..
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	..
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	..
2nd Octr	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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[illegible]RTHS	Carefully selected.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st July 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Cilunak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	......	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,981	M. Dabcevich	16th ,, 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th ,, 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,356	E. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

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Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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MAY BLOSSOM.

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MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co Hummum Street, Fort.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
AFRICA	2,030	Mon 5th July	noon.
KASARA	1,195	Thur 1st July	9 a.m.
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 2nd July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,030 tons, 5th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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A STEAMER sailing on or about 3rd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

29th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900 *	,, 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to..........to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Subject to alterations.

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AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

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Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

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Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chie Commercial Towns of the World.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,,	over	,, 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND—Rules on application.
Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000 000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dalren (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
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THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK
FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.		
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65	0	0
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	... ...	85	0	0
4 ,, ,, Timepiece (non-striker)	... ...	55	0	0
6 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	... ...	60	0	0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

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APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
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RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

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Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	,, ,,	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

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Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

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2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
BEST TRADE TERMS
APPLY TO
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.
T. & H. SMITH & CO., LD.,
19 CHURCH GATE STREET,
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THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

Importers of:—

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PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1909.

NOTICE.

A CANDIDATE for TRAINING at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, during 1910, will be selected and nominated by the Undersigned, on July 21st, 1909. Candidates desirous to join the College should appear in person with the necessary certificates on that date at noon.

2. The Rules and Regulations regarding necessary certificates and qualifications and the College course will be available in the Undersigned's Office, in Poona, during office hours.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.
Gulistan, No. 24, Civil Lines, Poona, 28th June, 1909

ESTATE OF H. Sr. J. WILLIAMS, DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS on the above Estate should be sent in to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, before July 31st, after which date no claims will be recognized.

ADMINISTRATORS.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
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TO SMOKERS ONLY.

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The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
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Drives your Car Furthest.
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MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Linswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

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Do you want a SOUND SECOND-HAND CAR at a sound price? If you do, study this list.

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WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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On SUNDAY, the 4th July, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria house, Victoria Road, Byculla, (opposite the Sassoon's Sans Souci Bungalow), the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, office and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, set for 12 persons, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas, and chairs, lined silk tapestry, corner and side cabinets, music cabinet, tiled top teapoys, marble top tables and teapoys, jewellery show case, easy chairs, majolica jardinieres, Persian and Indian carpets, partition screens, office tables, revolving and glass door brokcases, single and double iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, cheval glass, Curzon easy chairs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware, hanging table and standing lamps, large cooking stove with watertank, miniature billiard table with accessories, carved blackwood furniture, Singapore cane furniture, large lot of books, electric lamps, punkha and fittings, large pier glasses, handsome steel rubber-tyred wheel, C. Spring Victoria, showy waler mare, one 12 H. P. double cylinder Orion Motor Car, etc., the property of Mrs. Collins and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

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In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-20 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, seeds in bags, wheat, jowari in bags, wheat in bags, bundle of jagree, bale of twist, case of C. P. Goods, luggage trunk, bundles of gunny bags, wooden pieces, zinc slab, bundle of bedding, bundle of iron nails, bundle of charpai, loose C. I. sheets, bundles of bangles, drum of dry colour, bundle of coir rope, bundle of satranjees, brass pots, iron bars, empty casks, bundle of leather pieces, bundles of China caps, heaps of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY the 3rd July, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 3 CASES LAMETTA.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr. Husseinbhoy Adamji Shaikh Mahomed:—

A. S. 4284.—3, 6 and 9.—3 cases Gold Lametta.

The goods are lying at the warehouse at Aden and the Bill of Lading will be handed over to the purchaser on his payment of the purchase Money, which will be required immediately the lot is knocked down.

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Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the late Haji Essa Haji Aboo, deceased.—

1 case 300 gross clock button.

On account of the concerned.—

1 case shangles.

Miscellaneous articles, consisting of one sliding glass-door cupboard, one writing table, easy chair, lamps, country piece-goods, flannels, alpaca, tapestry, etc.

A large lot of old books on law, science, history, engineering, and general literature.

A full set of Sir John Lubbock's Hundred Best Books, half morocco binding (new).

By order of the mortgagee in possession, Mr. Maneckshaw Jamsetji Mistry, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. Dadabhoy D. Adenwalla, who was conducting a typewriting and short-hand class, at Deane Lane, Fort, under the name of Dadabhoy D Adenwalla & Co:—The typewriters, furniture and the good will of the said firm consisting of—

5 Remington typewriters, brief and foolscap size.

2 Barlock, 1 Hartford, 1 commercial, 1 Williams, 1 Denmore, and 1 Oliver typewriter.

Also writing tables, chairs, glass-door stationary cupboard, signboards and 68 typewriter ribbons, assorted.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 30TH JUNE, 1909.

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ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
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but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........ £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore, Amritsar.
Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy.
Newera-Eliya, Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point.) Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

BOMBAY! J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpur, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manilla, Cebu (Philippines), Hongkong.
Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY J. GREIG,
AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY,
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,
BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 3, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

FOR the Central Police Training School, Bombay Presidency, Nasik, applicants for the POST of a EUROPEAN HEAD DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

2. Only Europeans and those who have undergone courses in, and possess certificates of, (1) Infantry and Mounted Infantry Drill, (2) Gymnastics and (3) Musketry, need apply. Colloquial knowledge of Hindustani and tact in dealing with Natives are also essential requirements.

3. The pay will be Rs. 150 per mensem rising by grade promotion, on approval of service, to Rs. 250 per mensem. Free quarters and free water will be provided.

4. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials of character and previous work, and certificates of qualifications, and should state the age of the applicant, his height and his chest measurement.

5. The appointment will be probationary for a period of six months in the first instance.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.
Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Poona, 23rd June, 1909.

FLEX BOOTS FOR THE MONSOON.—The most suitable and reliable are the HAND-SEWN FLEX Monsoon Boots, BLACK LEATHER, Rs. 9-8, packing free. TAN LEATHER, Rs. 10-8. Standard sizes only. Send foot tracing, V. P. P. or cash with order. Boots not approved of can be returned.

Sole Manufacturers,
COOPER ALLEN & CO., Cawnpore.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man!

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free [illegible] to correct Errors of Refracti[illegible]

STOCK:—Of latest im[illegible]

PRICES:—Exceedingly [illegible]

CAUTION:—This is the only [illegible]

DINSHAW M. DASTOO[illegible]
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FO[illegible]
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 6
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 1 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

		Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	...	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 28TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 29TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 7/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 9/16		1/16
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16	unchgd	
do. in New York ...	52 3/8	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		·01
do. do. do. New York.	4·88 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 5/8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 3/8	unchgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 1/2	unchgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £200,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Quiet.
Total Sales	7,000 bales*
Sold on Speculation and for Export	300 „
Imports	10,000 „
Mid-Americans	6·20+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-4+1-16

*Sales in Liverpool on Saturday corrected to 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·07 +09	6·08 +08	6·06 +09	6·04 +09	6·02 +09

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·01 +09	6·01 +08	6·02 +09	6·02 +08

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 „
Do to Continent... ...	3,000 „

Spot Cotton—12·00+20

Futures—Month of July 11·54+20 } Advanced on notices promptly stopped and on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. Oct. 11·59+16 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—11 1-2+1-8

Futures—Month of July } Mutilated.
Do. do. Oct. }

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 24/32
F. G. Broach	d.	5 19/32
Good Broach	d.	5 14/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 10/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 6/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	5 2/32
Fine Oomras	d.	5 12/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	5 8/32
Good Oomras	d.	5 4/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	5 2/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... —	d.	5 12/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4 28/32
F. G. Bengals...	d.	4 24/32
Good Bengals...	d.	4 20/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 16/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 26/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	5 2/32

WHEAT.

...rachi C. I. F.—43 1-8—June-July—

Qrs. 2,450,000.

...UTH AMERICAN.

...Fe.—62lbs.—45 1-4—July—Sellers—

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—44 1-2—July—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 47 July-August—Antwerp—Buyers.

Brown Cawnpore 42 1-2—June-July—Antwerp—Buyers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 48—July-August—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 3-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 6s. 3 d.—Value.

Arrivals:—

"Fife," "Australien."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullion	75,668	Sydney ...	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th and 27th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	71	75,939
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	93	110,993

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	„	17th June.
Bank of Bombay...	4 per cent.	„	24th June.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent.	„	29th June.

Money :—

The Bank of Madras has this day reduced its rate of interest one per cent., making it 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The exchange market is steady. The quotations are the same that ruled yesterday, viz., 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T. as well as on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 94-2 for cash as well as the first settlement, declined to 94-1, advanced to 94-3, but receded to 94-2 at the close. The second settlement kept 2 annas lower. A moderate business was booked. The opening quotations in Calcutta were advised as 94-3 and 94·0, respectively, for ready and forward.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 94-2
1st Settlement	... „ 94-2
2nd Settlement	... „ 94·0

Bullion:—

Silver in London advanced yesterday 1-16d. in spot, but was unchanged in two months forward, the closing quotations being 24 1s. 16d. for both deliveries. There were advices that the buying orders were chiefly from India, and that the market, had closed weak with sellers at fixed quotations. The rate in New York was up 1-4 cent at 52 3-8. The local market opened at 62-7, ex-duty, for July settlement but gradually declined to 62-1, at which there were some buyers at the close. The August settlement was quoted 10 annas lower. The decline was due to the sales, chiefly for July, by dealers as well as jobbers, and weak advices from London. A fair business has been put through.

Bar Gold, closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
English Bar Gold	24	3	0	
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0	
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0	
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	6	
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0	
Silver ex Duty—Ready (cut Bars)	62	1	0	Buyers
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	1	0	
Ditto 2nd Settlement	61	7	0	

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The continued advance in the Home markets is now making itself felt here, and prices for New Crop are steadier, but the demand is still limited. Bengals for early delivery continue in request, and there is a small business doing in Khandeish. The market closes steady as under.

For ready cotton there was some improvement in the enquiry this afternoon, and a moderate business was reported at Colaba. Prices were quite steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	266-7	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	258 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	241	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	232-3	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	227 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti	227 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia	220	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	213	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	220	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	212-13	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	218	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	228	Nov. „
F. G. H. G. Bengal	196 1-2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	12,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·13 +05	6·13 +05	6·11 +05	6·09 +05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·07 +05	6·06 +05	6·06 +05	6·07 +05	6·07 +05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a better enquiry and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	3	0	B. T.
September ... — ...	„	8	12	6	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	3	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	13	0	
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	11	0	
Brown Delhi	„	7	12	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	10	2	0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	0	0	
June-July	Rs.	6	9	0	R. T.

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23	8	0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	1	0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

The market is firm with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6	5	0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ...	„	6	10	0	„
Soft Red	„	43	12	0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :—

Crescent	103 3-4 to 105
David	416 1-4
Kohinoor...	740
Manockji Petit	3,205
New Great Eastern	200
Swadeshi Mills	1,245

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	505
New Mofussil	735

Miscellaneous:—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	82
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Preference	285
Central India Mining	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130
Treacher and Co	610

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	120
Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Amritsar-Patti, Old	118
Amritsar-Patti, New	56 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on yesterday :—

Cotton	878	bales.
Wheat	24,461	cwts.
Linseed	5,971	„
Rapeseed	4,527	„
Gingellyseed	55	„
Poppyseed...	3,295	„
Groundnuts	538	„
Castorseed	4,643	„
Rice	83,196	„
Myrabollams	428	„
Cottonseed...	1,702	„
Mowraseed...	5,443	„
Gram	1,399	„
Joowar	326	„
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 30th June.

131. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo :—

To-day, Wednesday, 30th instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday, 1st prox.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

II "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 2nd prox.—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

132. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6388 Lce Corpl C. H. Hewlett, "3." Coy. from 30th June 1909 to 1st July 1910.

133. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "D" Coy. with effect from this date.

No. 6590 Vol. P. E. W. Rosemeyer to be Cr. Sergeant, vice Cr. Sergt. Mackinnon transferred to Reserve Coy.

134. No. 5185 Cr. Sergt. H. D'Silva having rejoined is taken on the strength and posted to "I" Coy. from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A HORSE attached to a hansom backed into the Thames at Reading, and was drowned. The fares and the driver jumped from their seats just in time to save themselves.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	74½
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 „	1,480
Bank of Madras......	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma......	100	...	6 „	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking-Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35
				5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co........................	100	100		288
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 12
Back Bay Bath.........	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	140
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101¼
Bombay Burma New Issue.....................	...	...	300	452½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	90
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	22
Bombay Flour Mill......	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	347½ 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	280
Delhi Flour..............	200	200	16	120
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1¼	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	610
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...............	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2dis	dis. 15 55½ dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 31
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	105
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	507½
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd 455
Century	100	100	50	280
Central India........	500	500	85	xd 1,570
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	525
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Connaught	500	300	25	220
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 620
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 103¾
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
David	250	250	20	418½
Ebrahim Pabany......	250	250	10	190½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	685
Empress	500	500	25	300
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	245
Finlay Mills	250	250		257½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,750
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	510
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	165
Swaraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	375
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	810	75	975
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	745
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	735
Leopold	100	100	3	25
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	285
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,380
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,850
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,205
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2,850
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	58
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	745
Phoenix	100	100	5	93
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	475
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	630
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	xd 950
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,000
S. Mahratta............	250	200	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,190
Sun	250	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,250
Textile..................	500	500	30	
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				1,040 180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	450
Western India.........	1,000	1,000	2	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	890
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.......................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	......	265
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	735
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	535
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	600
Surat City	1,000	1,000	20	225
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	565
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JACOB—June 8, at Edinburgh, the wife of Major H. F. Jacob, Political Agent, Cutch, of a son.

INDIA.

DEATH.

GABRIEL—May 17, at Lahore, Esther Mary Collins, the late widow of Mr. E. Gabriel, of Jhang, aged 62.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 9-29m., 8-48a. ; Low water, 2-36m., 3-15a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Harwood League Football : The Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Akola and Mid-India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Motilal's Mansions, Hummum Street, 5-45 p.m.

Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m.

Maxim : "The bigger some men talk the smaller they seem."—PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, July 1.—Third Criminal Sessions. Sun rises, 6h. 5m., Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-14m., 9-40a. ; Low water, 3-15m., 4-6a.

Friday, July 2.—P. and O. steamer "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 18th June, due to arrive at 5 a. m. Harwood League Football : Government Telegraphs vs. The Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 10-57m., 10-29a ; Low water, 3-54m., 4-54a.

Saturday, July 3.—Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, first ordinary general meeting, Goan Union School, Girgaum, 7 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket "A" Team XI vs. Y. M. C. A., Home "B" Team XI. vs. Fort and Proprietary High School, Away. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 11-39m., 11-10a. ; Low water, 4-34m., 5-40a.

Sunday, July 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 6m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20 m. ; High water, 0-20 a., Low water, 5-15m., 6-24a.

Monday, July 5.—Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 0-2m., 1-0a. ; Low water, 5-57m., 7-7a.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—A lecture on "Living for Others," will be delivered by Mrs. Suffi C. Tyabjee in Hindustani, this evening.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock (S.T.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S. presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature the Trustees proceeded to consider the report of the Land Committee.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Two verandahs of a house in Girgaon belonging to Purshotum Bhow, a Hindu, suddenly collapsed on Monday night. The verandahs were each 37 feet in length and were placed in position on the first and the second floors before they were finally fixed. But on account of the high wind and heavy rain the support gave way and the second floor verandah fell on the verandah on the first floor which brought down the latter also. No lives were lost.

SLIPPED OFF A LOCOMOTIVE.—Chircal Valad Ghirawal, (25) a fireman in the B. B. and C. I. Railway while getting down an engine slipped and fell under the locomotive. One of the wheels passing over his neck severed the head from the trunk, Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue where the body was removed. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The papers to be read are (1) "Savantvadi Castes and Village Communities" by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B. (2) "The Kashas of the Iranian Barashnum and the Boundary lines of the Roman Lustrum," by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mumbasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 a. m. on Friday the 2nd July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 6-30 a.m on Thursday the 1st July. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

TELEGRAPH THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—The first Anniversary of the Thanksgiving Service was held on Sunday the 27th instant, at the Cathedral, Kalbadevi. In spite of the inclemency of the weather there was quite a large number present. The Sacred Edifice was very tastefully decorated with plants, flags and buntings. The pretty wreaths hung over the stations of the Cross added greatly to the daintiness of the decorations. Rev. Fr. Devine, S.J., the preacher for the occasion, choosing for his text, "It is proper for us in all things to return thanks" kept his hearers rivetted with attention and gave them in a few selected words sound practical advice. He congratulated them upon their determination to make this Thanksgiving an Annual affair. He drew their attention to the fact that during the past year they were engaged in transmitting telegrams to all parts of the world, some announcing good news, some bad, while others were on matters of business, but of that vast number of telegrams there have indeed been a very few telegrams of gratitude. Commenting on this point, the preacher said, that they were that morning assembled there to send telegrams of thanks. He urged upon his hearers to comply with his request in sending three telegrams, firstly, a prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the many favors he had bestowed on them ; secondly, a prayer for their parents who had brought them up and educated them sufficiently enough to be able to earn a living, and lastly, a prayer for all their superiors. The preacher lucidly pointed out that their superiors were placed over them by Almighty God and that they were in duty bound to pray for them, no matter what their faith was, so that God would dispose their hearts with good towards them. He further said that they were entirely in their hands, and a Superintendent or superior may by a word do them immense good.

KOLHAPUR.—Says a Contemporary: Ministers of Native States are no exception to the general rule that power indiscriminately vested is liable to be abused, and not unoften productive of ambition not of the right sort. Ministers of Native States are required to visit Political Agents every week while the Ruler can only have intercourse with these representatives of the Supreme Power on ceremonial occasions. The opportunity thus given to those men may be taken advantage of in repeating stories against their own master, distorting his acts, depriving him of credit due for administrative reforms by hinting that they themselves had suggested them. The Political Agent's mind may in various ways, be gradually poisoned against the Ruler. If he shows any temper, or if his high blood loses control under sudden provocation caused by impudent replies or retaliation of a man who he finds is nominally his servant but actually his master through outside influence, his fate is sealed. He is declared insane, or otherwise incapable of ruling. He is closely watched through hired spectacles with artificially regulated lenses ; evidence against him is recorded which never sees the light of the day, and he is displaced by a minor who would offer full scope to the ambition of a minister who stoops to conquer. To keep a minister and create a rival for himself, has been the sad experience of many a Chief. But a shrewd one keeps his eyes open, selects a trustworthy man who will ever remain true to his salt and loyal to the Imperial Government. Such is the tactful management of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, who is able to secure the applause of the British Government without being "slavishly pliant" as many a one is or without producing any unnecessary friction. In these days of suspicion on one side, and sordid interests on the other, administration of a Native State is a very delicate business. We want in India men who never distort the truth, are thoroughly good to their Chiefs commanding their confidence, and loyal to British Government, and yet possessing courage enough to show up with due deference the wrong impressions of the Political officer, and try to bring the Chief and the Political into constant communication by organizing personal unceremonial interviews when they could freely talk over matters without the stiffness of official etiquette and make up before any serious misunderstanding happened. The minister should try to remain as straight as possible. He should never encourage tale-telling. If any body ever tells him anything in a whisper he must take no notice of it, if the man repeats, he should be compelled to put it in black and white, and his statement sent for verification to a public enquiry office. Native States are full of cliques or caste guilds for securing the largest share of official patronage to cousins and nephews. If for instance, a Minister comes from Delhi, one will soon find all important posts occupied by Delhiwalls. If he be a Madrasi, his son will be the Chief Justice, his son-in-law the Chief Revenue Officer and his nephew the Chief Secretary. All this can be avoided by selecting a minister of one's own choice and getting rid of one found to play a double game. This double game is the scourge, the thorn on the side of a Native Chief, the "Kantak whom the British Government should not keep as a menace to his own master. Direct friendship direct intercourse, is the thing. A mediator or minister really trusted by the Chief should have preference to reckless adventurers who would not scruple to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

A YEAR OF THE BARODA TRAMWAYS.

The "Hind Vijaya" of Baroda, in a brief review of the operations of the Baroda Tramways, during the past year, says :—The Tramways in our City commenced to run on the 22nd June 1908, and one year of their operations has just closed and another year has commenced. It would but be fair to see how far those operations have conduced to public convenience and advantage. Messrs. Kurmalee Brothers had the enterprise to enter upon the work of constructing the Tramways in our City. They got a lease or charter from our Government for thirty years with certain other concessions. With the liberal terms allowed by His Highness's Government, and with the zeal of a very hardworking gentleman like Mr. Kurmalee, the work of the Tramways was pushed through with unusual celerity. Permission to lay the trams was given in the beginning of January, and in the course of about five months the Baroda Tramway Company commenced running the cars from the station to Panigate, which certainly does no small credit to the enterprise and public spirit of the Company.

The ceremony of opening the Tramways was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the 14th June 1908, in the presence of a large and influential assembly, when His Highness expressed a high opinion about the unusual activity and zeal of Mr. Kurmalee, the enterprising managing director of the Company. Though the formal ceremony was performed on the 14th June, cars did not run on the line till the 22nd June, when they presented a novel spectacle to the Baroda public, who looked upon them with great favour and satisfaction. The enterprise was proved very convenient and advantageous to all classes of people commercial men Government servants and others. The aim of the promoters had been to afford every facility to the public, at the same time adding to their own revenue, so that in a short space of time, with all due despatch, the Company opened the line for public traffic as far as the Goa Gate. The traffic proved successful from the very commencement. In the month of September last, an unpleasant incident occurred between the company and the public at the time of the lamentable death of Prince Futtehsing Rao, but the managing director, Mr. Kurmalee, with commendable presence of mind, successfully got over the difficulty. A whole year has passed by without a single fatal accident on the line, which is a circumstance on which the Company may well take pride to itself. In the same way no ordinary occurrence has taken place with unfortunate consequences. This is really worthy of praise. Looking to the accidents and complaints on the Bombay Tramway line, the Baroda Tramway Company, on a comparison between the two deserves to be congratulated. Nobody can deny that Tramways are an ornament to a city : that they afford great facilities to the mercantile classes, and equal advantages to the rich as well as to the poor. A great enterprise has been undertaken in our City by the opening of the Tramways. The roads have been made fashionable, and they add to the beauty of the City, and that is owing to the introduction of Tramways. The Tramway traffic has been well maintained ; and it is to be sincerely wished that many more years may prove successful to the Tramway Company.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	29	1	20 p.m.	1	13
Suez	29	2	p.m.	0	46

Bhamo Route to China right (29-6-09).

Turkish Route interrupted beyond Bassora (29-6-09).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RIGHT OF EASEMENT.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SAKRAPPE VERSUS PEETAMBERAPPA AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff-appellent :—Mr. A. G. Desai.

For the defendant-respondents :—Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, District Judge, Dharwar. In this case, the plaintiff sued to restrain the defendants from entering on the ground described in the plaint and also to have the door and the windows described in the plaint closed up. He also sued for the removal of the water pipe attached to the defendants' house. The allegations of the plaintiff were that he was the owner of the ground which lay to the west of defendants' house; that the wall between the defendants' house and the ground was a common wall and that defendants had reconstructed the wall and encroached upon the plaintiffs' ground. The defendants, on the other hand, contended that the ground to the west of their house was not the property of the plaintiff. They said it was Goverment property and they had a right of easement in respect of the windows and the water pipes.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Gadag, who granted an injunction restraining the defendants from entering on the ground in suit and ordered the defendants to close a door and some windows and to remove the water pipes. In appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar, confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the case was one which presented some difficulty inasmuch as it came very near the line dividing the cases where the Court had jurisdiction; from those where it had none. After reviewing the evidence, their Lordships held that if the wall in question was a party wall, it was clear that the lower Court was right in granting the injunction against the defendants. The defendants had opened a door and windows in the wall and inserted water pipes in it, materially altering the character of the structure as a party wall. Their Lordships therefore held that plaintiff was entitled to an injunction and dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Wreck of the "Shah Allum."

THE Marine Court, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s. s. "Shah Alum" on the 9th instant, in the Gulf of Cambay.

His Worship, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the Court was of opinion on the evidence, that the "Shah Allum" was navigated with proper care and in a proper seaman-like manner up to the time of her passing Gopinath Light. The evidence showed that the Captain in setting the course he did, failed to take into consideration and allow for the state of the tide. The master had the means of ascertaining the state of the tide with reasonable accuracy and under the circumstances the Court was of opinion that the course which he set and the orders he gave were neither seamanlike nor proper. The Court was unable to believe the master's allegation that it was his intention to set the course himself as soon as Perim Light was sighted. Had such been his intention he would not, in the opinion of the Court, have ordered the second officer not, to approach within three miles of the Light and call him when the Light was abeam, still less to make the light one point on the port bow as alleged by the second officer. In considering the conduct of the Chief Officer. There was evidence that he failed to ascertain from the second officer, when he came on the bridge, the run recorded on the log when the Gopinath Light dipped. The Chief Officer took no proper steps to ascertain and verify the position of the ship but instead relied on his eye alone. There was a haze over the land and when the rapid moving of the Light warned him that the "Shah Allum" was nearer to the land than he expected he failed to haul her out to east and to call the captain as he should have done. The evidence of the Captain and the Lascar Mahadu tended to show that the Chief Officer also failed to keep a proper lookout. Further the Court was of opinion that the Chief Officer should have put the engines astern at once and not left it for the Captain to do so. The second officer, in the opinion of the Court, was deserving of censure for not having fully acquainted the Chief Officer of the facts relating to the navigation of the ship prior to his coming on the deck. With reference to the conduct of the crew, the evidence showed that the lascars deserted their officers when the ship broke her back, and rowed ashore. The Court wished to place on record its approbation of the good conduct shown by the stokers who remained by their officers to a man and behaved in a proper and seamanlike manner. The Court was opinion, on the whole evidence, that the loss of the "Shah Allum" was caused by the wrongful default of the Chief Officer. The Court took into consideration the extenuating circumstances mentioned by the master and suspended the certificates of the master and the Chief Officer for a period of three months and recommended that the captain, be granted a first mate's certificate and the Chief Officer a second mate's certificate during that period.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CONTRABAND MEAT TRADE.

Vazir Mahomed a Butcher was charged by Dr. A. Britto, Deputy Health Officer for E. Ward, under section 412 of the Bombay Municipal Act, with bringing in 112 lbs of contraband meat from Coorla. The accused, in admitting his fault, informed the Magistrate that he has been engaged in this contraband meat trade for the last 22 years.

He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. R. S. Paowalla (Chairman), and J. A. D. McBain.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 12 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman), and Mr. V. S. Joshi,

VICTORIA DRIVER FINED.

Their Worships disposed of 27 cases, including one in which one Saola, a victoria driver, was charged with not obeying the reasonable orders of a Police constable on traffic duty on Monday. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1.

DADAR.

Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman), and Sir V. D. Thackersey,

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

NEW
IMPERIAL HOTEL,
FORT. BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED
Opposite the Stock Exchange
AND
Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE
TELEGRAPH
SERVICE
WATCH.
Rs. 16 Rs. 23

NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 16
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Kohsechang, via Singapore, with a cargo of timber.

The B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 694 tons, Captain F. Chappell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bushire via Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 751 tons, Captain A. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, brought China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Capt J Molloy. From Hongkong—1 man deck 105th Mahrattas. From Colombo—Mr G Wallis, Mr and Mrs Faviell, Mr S Maristanny, Mr J Modsdon, Mr Jam Sing, Mr Hing Sin, Mr Ming Hin, Messrs Lai Ho, Ah Cheong, Ma Sing and Sa Joe, and Miss Lind. From Adelaide—Mr Karson. From Melbourne—Mr E Phillips, Mr and Mrs Scott and infant, Mr Stevenson. From Sydney—Mr G Chalk, Rev A Britten, Mr A Jacob, Mr J Makarum.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 28th June 1909 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has further been decided that Monday 28th June 1909, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working day in the Stream.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 29.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Hidalgo...2761...Boxhall...Hullvia...Karachi .....6-7 F Muir & Co
B Clan Urquhart ......3797 Sommerfell...Antwerp 10-7 F Muir & Co
C & R City of Manchester...8562...Findlay ...L'pool via Karachi 2-7 K Nixon & Co
D & E DiegoSuarez . 2498.......Duron ......Genoa ...5-7 J Mackintosh & Co
F Orissa......8525.........Kedslie N F......... M M & Co
G Hoseinee...994 Jourdan...P Gulf 30-6 ..B & P S N Co
H Elba......Capt Cacace ..Italian Man-of-War Repairing
K Praesident...2086 ...Muhlbaner........Zanzibar ...2-7 A Strandes
L Africa ....1302 Chappel ...P Gulf . 5-7 M M & Co
M Linga ..951...Cutbush...Karachi .. 16-7...M M & Co
N Virginia..2789 McMarran .Baltimore ..2-7 R A Willis
O Rahmani...1873 Geddie ..Jeddah...3-7 B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi ..1251Gore...Zanzibar 2-7 B & P S N Co
Q Barbara...2444...Vass......Antwerp........10-7 W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Barotse ..2619 Smith..Antwerp..30-6W & A G & Co
2 Circassia...4315 Osborne ...L'pool ......14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 Gowanburn...2723 Forbes..Hull...7-7K Nixon & Co
4 Seledon.....2451 Bazil... Aberdeen & Hull &c...1-7 W & A Graham & Co
5 Dunster 3016Rutter Dunkirk &c 10-7K Nixon & Co
6 Pandit...8832 ...Cribbin Stream29-6 T M'son & Co
7 Trieste ..3203...Clianak ...Trieste 1-7 A L S N Co
8 Fazilka ...2698 ...Williams Calcutta30-6 M M & Co
9 Werdenfels...2811 Sehmahl.........Karachi ......1-7 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Delhi ..4783 Gordon ...Shanghai 7-7 P & O Co
12 Persia...4198 Houghton...London...3-7...P & O Co
14 Damra ...763... Manley...Karachi...2-7 M M & Co
15 Kasara... 505...Elton.......Busreh ...1-7 M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie...2535 Hunter......Hull......3-7 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland ...760......Ebrahim.........Marmagoa......30-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati......443 Ahmed ....N F...... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Salsette ......2391 ...Lewellin......Aden 10-7 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Gerd s	Andreasen ...	Bangkok, June 7
29	Africa s	Chappell	Bushire, June 16
	Ayuthia s..........	Curtis	Kohsechang. J. 6
	Circassia s	Asborne	Liverpool,June 5
	H.M.S. Hyacinth s	Dick............	Colombo.June24
	H.M.S. Perseus s...	Bird	Colombo,June24

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—
Steamer Circassia, for Liverpool &c.
" Africa, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Nizam, for Calcutta &c.
" Gird, for Singapore &c.
" Ayuthia, for Singapore &c.

DAILY EXPORT—JUNE 29.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 257 cwts turmeric, E Sooltanally; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 64 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 17 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 18 cwts fishmaws, K N Miani; 13 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 98 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 15 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—7,467 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Gowanburn s—9,060 cwts wheat and 40,084 cwts castorseed, 54,361 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Ben Vrackie s—650 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barbara s.—200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.
Barotse s.—900 cwts mowraseed, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,100 cwts myrabollam, A Khimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s.—24 cwts mica, D Shapoorji; 1 pot rose oil, Gutmann and Co; 125 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s.—3,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dryfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s.—680 casks salted-skins, C J Mathews and Co; 108 bales salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—300 bales twist the M B Kaisha; 200 bales twist C. Bomanjee and Co; 1,000 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s.—1,000 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co.; 700 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales twist C. Bomanjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s.—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, H. M. Madraswalla and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.; 300 bales cotton, M. M. Rattonsey.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton H. M. Madraswalla and Co.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1909.

THE MUNICIPALITIES OF BOMBAY.

Public appreciation of the privelege of Local Self-Government is reported upon in a Government Resolution, reviewing the work of the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency, just issued. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the record of Municipal administration, as a whole, showed satisfactory progress, and that non-official members generally displayed a fair interest in public affairs, notwithstanding that in a few Municipalities a spirit of faction prevailed which interfered with their harmonious working. Since the close of the year, it is observed, Government has decided to increase the representative element in the Municipalities and to free them further from official control. This may prove a wise step, or it may not, but it is the only one in which the people may learn to manage their own affairs and prepare for self-government in other than local concerns. In future—as a general rule—two-thirds of the members of a District Municipality, with a population of at least fifteen thousand, will be elected, and all Municipalities, not excepted for special reasons, will have the privilege of selecting their own president. In order that the executive authority of the Municipality may be strengthened when the official element is reduced, Government has decided that the appointment of an Executive Officer should be a condition of the extension of the elective principle. Several Municipalities in the Central Division have already been given the privilege of selecting their presidents. It is a matter for regret that the reports of the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Municipalities are not incorporated in the Resolution instead of the couple of hundred pages of accounts. They would have been far more instructive as to the actual progress of the system of Local Self-Government and would have served to show to what extent they had prepared themselves for the greater degree of responsibility with which they are to be entrusted. We are mindful of recent events at Kaira and brief glimpses we are given of other Municipalities, can scarcely be regarded as encouraging. Od and Amod Municipalities, for example, were abolished in accordance with the desire of the residents, on being proved to serve no useful purpose. Furthermore, the Municipality of Bassein which has been under suspension, has only been reconstituted by the appointment of eight nominated Councillors, the town being still unfit for the elective franchise. That the suspension or dissolution of Municipalities should ever be necessary does not speak well for the constituencies.

When triennial elections were held during the year under report, it is shown that in all the larger towns they were keenly contested, "the percentage of voters who exercised their right of voting being generally satisfactory." But we are not told what those percentages were, not even in the labyrinths of figures included in the volume now published. Yet as the indication of the increasing interest taken in these elections and of the newly-born desire for sectional representation, we are offered a quotation from the remarks of the Collector of Dharwar, who tells us of the elections at Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag-Bettigeri and Ranebennur that competition was very keen. In most of the new Municipalities new blood was infused by the displacement of men who had long monopolised seats in them. In Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and Byadgi the validity of certain elections had to be decided by the District Court. From almost every Municipal town there was a number of applications for nomination by Government and they were generally from people who had lost at the elections or were averse to undergoing the worry of propitiating electors—the former doubtless keen, but the latter idlers, undeserving of sympathy or assistance. According to the Collector a large amount of money is said to have changed hands, but he does not specify whether in the form of bribery and corruption or in mild speculation as to the turn of the poll. People it seems, in the Dharwar Collectorate, have imbibed strange ideas as to the necessity for sectional representation, and Lingaets, Devangs, Tailors, Vaishyas and other minorities put forth their claims for separate representation, and of course those claims received the serious consideration which was due. Presumably these and other equally important minorities will desire sectional representation on the extended Councils, possibly also on the Executive. Well, there is no reason why the itinerant and industrious dhirzi may not aspire to be a Member of Council any more than his son, the loquacious pleader, who is frequently less worthy of either respect or confidence. But these things lie in the lap of the future and we must not be in too great a hurry displacing the official element.

We regret to see the Municipalities adhere so obstinately to the system of octroi as a means of raising funds. An examination of the receipts of nearly all Municipalities disclosed the fact that, as usual, the amount consumed per head of the various commodities taxed exceeded the standards prescribed by the Government of India. Pending the results of the special enquiry ordered last year into the adequacy or otherwise of these standards as the present day no comment on these excesses is offered, but it is recorded that His Excellency the Governor in Council is under the impression that the existing standards do not serve the purpose for which they were intended, namely, a test of the extent to which octroi duties tend to develop into transit duties. Another fault to be found with Municipalities is that fifteen of them failed to comply with the principle of devoting the whole of the proceeds under tolls and wheel-tax exclusively to the maintenance of roads, but when most of the Municipalities are in debt to Government, some of them to the extent of nearly half their income, they may be excused diverting some of their funds to urgent purposes other than those they are strictly speaking bound to devote them. Public finance, like private, requires most careful handling, yet a little elasticity must be allowed in case of emergency. Some of the Municipalities, however, are called upon to curtail current expenditure in order to pay instalments of loans, while in Satara the financial position of the Municipality was so unsatisfactory, that Government remitted the outstanding balance of its loan. Government gives the Municipalities a little advice as to their future action and points out that the chief needs are better water-supply, improved drainage, good metalled roads, school-houses, dispensary buildings, markets, slaughter-houses and other public conveniences. Progress in supplying these wants is slow owing to the want of the necessary funds, but they should not be lost sight of. Some progress should be made each succeeding year. Towns grow almost daily and with increasing population comes increasing necessity for water, drainage and roads, besides other adjuncts of a modern well-administered Municipal area. Municipalities to justify their existence must ever be progressive.

◆

Lord Curzon and the Dead Horse. The debate on Lord Curzon's motion on Indian Army Administration has been adjourned—we hope to the Greek Kalends. We are not surprised that Lord Morley declared himself unaware what was the practical object in raising the debate. There was none. The only idea was, as the Secretary of State said, to flog a dead horse. His speech was not criticism of the doings of the present but of the late Government. So far Lord Morley has had the best of the argument, but Lord Curzon is to reply later. As the Secretary of State said, five years ago, Lord Curzon, in his "sonorous phrases," predicted a military despotism which would dethrone the Government of India and accused Lord Kitchener of advocating a military autocracy. Lord Kitchener did nothing of the kind, but it was the rock which brought Lord Curzon's ship to complete wreck, and to his surprise, sent him home to England. The authorised version of Lord Curzon's Viceregal biography and speeches was edited by Sir Thomas Raleigh, and we may take his account of the unedifying spectacle, to which Lord Morley refers as one Lord Curzon would not dispute. "The relations between Army Headquarters and the Military Department varied to some extent with the personal qualities of the two distinguished soldiers concerned; friction was usually avoided, but there was an occasional misunderstanding. At Simla, the two offices were close together; but they conducted their business by correspondence. When the Commander-in-Chief had a proposal to make it was brought to the notice of the Viceroy in Council through the Military Department. This procedure was strongly objected to by Lord Kitchener, who arrived in India at the end of 1902. His plan was to create an Army Department of which he should himself be the head, and to transfer to this new authority the whole business of military administration . . . Lord Curzon, who was supported by the Ordinary Members of Council, was unable to accept it. . . Even as amended by the Secretary of State, the scheme was open to objection. The Military Member was to be retained, but the position assigned to him was such that the Governor-General in Council thought he could no longer rely on having the assistance of an officer thoroughly acquainted with the Indian Army, and entitled to express an independent opinion on the political, financial and administrative aspects of all military proposals." A Supply Member was appointed, and as Lord Curzon was convinced that a serious and a dangerous revolution was contemplated, he resigned——and his resignation was accepted.

◆

Lord Kitchener's Case. Lord Kitchener was guilty of no jubilation over Lord Curzon's discomfiture, but addressing the Legislative Council three months ago, he briefly referred to the incident in reviewing his connection with the Army in India. Though good results have been attained in the past, he said, "they were only detained by following various devious ways, and therefore took much time to accomplish, while the methods employed were far from economical and the policy was lacking in continuity. "The system of dual advice to the Viceroy on all Army matters by two separate Members of His Excellency's Council was the main cause of this. The personality of these two high officials had, no doubt, a marked effect on Army policy. At times the Commander-in-Chief was the most trusted adviser of the Viceroy, while, at others, it was the Military Member of Council that was listened to. The Member whose advice had been rejected had always to put into execution his share of the accepted policy, of which, of course, he disapproved. I am sure this was, as a rule, loyally carried out as far as possible, but I ask, can any independent high official give effect to another's policy of which he disapproves, without introducing any of his personal convictions into it? If you duplicate your advisers, you will reel through the mazes of military technicalities, leaning first on the shoulder of one and then on that of the other, and continuity will, and must be, lost." And so the Supply Member was created and has now been dispensed with on the grounds of economy. It is on the strength of the abolition of that post that Lord Curzon again brings the question which was so satisfactorily settled years ago, and the resuscitation of which Lord Morley so strongly and properly resents.

◆

The State of the Home Fleet. The telegram which quotes the "Daily Mail" as understanding that the enquiry into the state of the Home Fleet has proved that it is satisfactory, tells of an announcement which, if true, must come as a severe blow to Lord Charles Beresford who was the cause of the enquiry being held. The meeting of the Navy Committee of the House of Commons, held at the end of April, was private, but it was stated by the "Times," and never contradicted, that "in referring to the condition and maintenance of the Home Fleets and their preparedness for war in relation to the expenditure made upon them, Lord Charles Beresford is understood to have used the phrase that he would undertake to prove their condition was a fraud upon the nation, a phrase which he subsequently modified." Both on this and on subsequent occasions Lord Charles Beresford, in the intervals between his fulminations, expressed his confidence and faith in the Committee so that, if the "Daily Mail" announcement be true, there is nothing further for him to do. Whatever may be the true inward facts of the disagreement with Sir John Fisher, it cannot be forgotten that Lord Charles Beresford has before now been guilty of causing a scare, that, in fact, his dissatisfaction at unemployment is apt to get the better of his discretion. He has appealed to the nation that the enquiry into the Navy may not be excited or hysterical, and it is to be hoped that this will now be the case. The strengthening of the fleet, of course, is an entirely different matter.

◆

Contraband Meat. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the Deputy Health Officer of "E" Ward, brought before Mr. P. H. Dastur, a man charged and admittedly guilty of importing contraband meat into Bombay. In acknowledging his guilt, the accused stated—we do not know whether in extenuation of the present offense—that he had been engaged in the contraband meat trade for twenty-two years. The amount of meat in question in the present case was one hundred and twelve pounds, and allowing this to be the average, it means that a profit of nearly six thousand rupees has been reaped. No doubt, Mr. Dastur took this fact into consideration when imposing a fine of twenty-five rupees, or, in default, one month's simple imprisonment. When Magistrates laugh at the provisions of the Municipal Act in such a manner and treat a matter of public health as of no importance, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Municipal authorities to show any great exertion in detecting offenders. Were this the first case in which Mr. Dastur has treated serious offences under the Act as of no importance it might pass without comment, but such is not the case, and it is high time that this Magistrate was forcibly reminded that his position entails the responsibility of adjusting the penalty to the offence and of administering the law in such a way as to prevent its being broken. If the Court helped the Municipal Health Department a little more, Bombay might be a healthier place.

The hearing of Dr. Taranath Bil's suit for damages was finished at Mymensingh on Monday. Judgment was reserved.

A fifteenth Judge, having been sanctioned to strengthen the Calcutta High Court for one year, this appointment will be made forthwith.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Turf Topics.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 11.

The arrival of Bobbie Kerr of Canada in London has given a further fillip to athletics, and we are going to have memorable times during the next six weeks. The Canadian made many friends here last year by his unassuming manner, while his graceful style is a model for all home sprinters. He and R. E. Walker have promised to compete in a level "100" at the London A. C. Sports on the 19th instant, and in a like event at the Polytechnic Sports on July 10th—one week after the Amateur Championships, so the two cracks will have plenty of chances of settling the question of supremacy. Judging by the times of Kerr when running in the Canadian Spring Championships at 100 and 220 yards, he is as good as ever, while there can be no doubt that Walker improved following the Olympic Games. Everything then points to a great struggle between them at the English Championships on July 3rd. On Walker's South African performances, he ought to easily beat Kerr, but there are good judges here who fancy the latter. The Canadian was quite stale at the Olympic Games, and did not run nearly so well as when beating Walker at the English Championship. On the other hand, the South African came on quite two yards in a hundred between the Championship and the Olympic Games. Consequently, there is every reason to look forward to some sensational racing. Personally, the writer fancies Kerr will beat Walker at "100" when they next toe the mark together. This opinion is based on the experience of the writer in South Africa and Canada, which induces him to think that Kerr will be less upset by the change of climate than Walker. We shall probably have dull weather for the next month, with little sun and a low temperature, and this will certainly not suit Walker. On the other hand, Kerr knows what frost and snow is, and he will stand the English climate better than his rival. Later on, when he has got more used to our weather, Walker may reproduce his South African form, and if he can show 9 4/5 secs. for the "100" here, he may then beat Kerr.

SOUTH AFRICANS COMPETE.

Walker ran at Darlington on Saturday, but is a long way behind his proper form. He could not get near H. Grant (9½ yards start) in his heat of the 120 yards, and Grant won the final in 12 2-5 secs. Walker did better in the 220 yards, finishing half-a-yard behind Grant, who had 14 yards start, and won in 23 1-5 secs. This is not fast, as the race was run over a straight (grass) course; but Walker appeared to be upset by the cold. He was also unsteady on his mark, and was penalised a yard in his heat of the "220." His colleague, V. Duncker, the hurdling champion of England and South Africa, was more successful at the London A.C. Sports on Wednesday. Duncker with Walker and Kerr have been made honorary members of the Club during their stay here, and the first-named turned out in the quarter mile hurdle race (level), which he won comfortably in 61 secs.

WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.

Some of the performances at the Inter-Collegiate championships of America were truly remarkable, and the improvement which American athletes are making in distance running shows what attention to detail and perseverance will do. V. C. Paull of Pennsylvania must be the finest miler America has yet produced, as a man who can do 4 mins. 17 4-5 secs. (besides finishing a good second in a half-mile run in 1 min. 56 3-5 secs.) certainly has some prospects of cutting T. P. Conneff's world's amateur record of 4 mins. 15 3-5 secs. Besides this, such performances as 46 ft. 2 ins. for the Shot Put, 12 ft. 3½ ins. in the Pole Vault and 15 2-5 secs. for the 120 yards hurdles race show that American collegian athletes are a long way superior to the Oxford University and Cambridge University cracks. We have not heard anything re another match between the representatives of Harvard and Yale and of Oxford and Cambridge, but should it come off this season, the Americans will be very strong indeed.

WRESTLING.

Sportsmen in England were sorry to hear bad news regarding the general health of Frank Gotch, and that a long rest from wrestling is necessary for him. Of course, after this, a return match with Hackenschmidt appears out of the question. Gotch came to London with a bad reputation, because of the statements made by Hackenschmidt anent their famous match at Chicago, but subsequent events caused the public to alter its views, and the American was soon a favourite. Indeed, it is quite true to say, that if Gotch and Hackenschmidt ever met in a contest in London, the former would have more "rooters." Interest in wrestling may increase somewhat now that O'Kelly, the big Hull ex-policeman and winner of the Olympic Games wrestle, appears to be improving. He recently met Esson of Scotland and pleased his admirers, and he now proposes a trip to the United States, where he ought to gain in knowledge of the catch-as-catch-can style.

BOXING.

The Boxing game is now somewhat dull here, though there is one match of some note on the tapis. This will bring Gunner Moir and Young Johnson into opposition, and as they will do battle out-of-doors, the contest will be somewhat novel for England, that is so far as glove contests are concerned. Young Johnson should have met Jewey Smith at Arena recently, for a percentage of the gate, but the thin house caused him to cry off.

The refusal of Johnson to meet Langford at the National Sporting Club caused him to lose many friends here, and now some people are trying to show he has forfeited his title of champion in consequence. This is pure bias and Langford cannot be considered world's heavy-weight champion until he wins the title, or challenges for it and the holder declines to accept. When Johnson agreed to meet Langford, the former was not the champion, and consequently the articles which he broke did not specify that the title was at issue. That Langford may yet win the heavy-weight championship is quite possible, and if he and Burns ever come together, there will be a great contest. The writer will always believe that the terrible upper-cut at the start of the Burns-Johnson contest had a lot to do with the result, besides which the Canadian was certainly stale when he left London, and yet he went on fighting. If Burns and Langford meet, the winner will certainly have claims for a match with Johnson.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

The International Horse Show is drawing thousands to Olympia, and the venture has grown into a great sporting and social success. The jumping contests easily claim first place with the public, and there was not a vacant seat when His Majesty attended to see his £500 trophy competed for. The contest was open to teams of three officers, and France, Italy, Belgium and the Argentine Republic were represented, in addition to England and Canada. There was no question about the superiority of the French horses, and the manner in which they took the jumps gained no end of applause, while the King heartily congratulated the French officers when he handed over the spoils of victory. Italy took second honours, while the English officers were placed third.

A WONDERFUL JUMP.

The high jumping on Wednesday led to some wonderful jumping, and fairly astonished the onlookers. A jump of 6 feet used to be considered good at most English Horse Shows, while the average "man in the street" was somewhat sceptical about the 8 feet 1 inch record of Heatherbloom (1902) in the United States. All English records were, however, eclipsed by Jupiter, representing Italy, the horse clearing the bars at 7 feet 4 inches. He was ridden by Lieutenant Count Antonio, etc., etc. Norasini, whose horsemanship caused great interest. Captain Berille of France took second honours with Jubilee, which cleared 7ft., and then came Mr. Winan's Marimon, Count P. Norasini's Antonio and Grannigom and Lieutenant Arrivabeni's Vissuto, all of which cleared 6 ft. 8 inches, the form all round being exceptional.

THE TURF.

A critic who writes under the name of "Spearmint" has just launched a tirade against the starting gate, which he terms a disgrace to the turf, and adds: "An organised band of robbers could not perpetrate worse robberies than are day-by-day effected through these abominations, the standing start and the starting gate." In contrast to this, it is a pleasure to hear Mr. E Tanner, who has just returned from a world's tour, speak in words of praise of the starting in New Zealand and the Argentine. Some people have short memories and are apt to forget the long delay at the post which were frequent prior to the "gate," and also low one or two animals often got the better of rivals through being well on the move when the flag fell. The starting gate ensures that no horse can start until the tapes go up; that none have an undue advantage through being on the move; that all run the proper distance; and it also prevents delays. These are real advantages, and if animals cannot be trained to stand steady at the barrier, and start when it goes up, then it is due to the want of proper schooling, or bad temper, and in either case no sympathy need be felt for the culprit.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

The identity of a horse named Chaperon is causing trouble in France. It is believed another animal was substituted for Chaperon at Maisons Laffitte recently, and, as a consequence, four men are under arrest and an enquiry is being held. Cases of "ringers" are now very infrequent, the most famous, of course, being Running Rein in connection with the English Derby many years ago.

Touching on French turf matters, the victory of Union in the French Oaks last Sunday must make M. E. Blanc regret having scratched the filly out of the English Oaks.

A feature of the racing at Beverley, on Wednesday, was a double dead-heat for the Westwood Handicap Plate and in a Selling Plate, both of which were run off, which is somewhat unusual. A win for Mr. J. R. Keene's Wedding Bells in the County Welter Handicap at Manchester is more significant than many might think. The filly is trained by S. Darling at Beckhampton, who has Colin, Baliol and several other noted American horses under his charge. Now that Wedding Bells has won, it is reasonable to expect that the others are in form, and we may see some of the fliers to advantage at Ascot, a m[illegible] which is ~~being~~ eagerly awaited.

CRICKET.

It is really remarkable ho[illegible] little-fancied men come o[illegible] a substitute be called upo[illegible] important match, it often ha[illegible] does best. Many examples mig[illegible] this. Frank Laver distinguis[illegible] when he last visited England as [illegible] an Australian team, by bowling with gr[illegible] success, and history is again repeating itself, and he may yet prove himself to be the best of the visiting bowlers. Australian form cannot be taken as a guide of what will happen on English wickets, and this has been proved over and over again. Recent fine work with the ball has enabled Laver to head the bowling averages, and up to the mid-week matches, his figures were 30 wickets at an average of 9·83 runs each. Blythe, of Kent, comes next, with 73 wickets, average 11·15, and then Relf, of Sussex, 47 wickets, average 12·14. Turning to batting, J. Daniel, of Somerset, tops the list with an average of 77 for 7 innings, twice not out, with Hayward 69·11 next, the Surrey crack having scored 622 runs in 11 innings, two of which were not-out efforts. Then follows Hobbs, of Surrey, with 1049 runs opposite his name for 18 innings (once not out), his average being 61·70.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Kent gained a notable triumph over Yorkshire at Huddersfield this week, and which may mean much to the champions. The Yorkshire captain won the toss, and put Kent in on a bowler's wicket, when the visitors made 319. On Yorkshire going in, Fielder took six wickets for 36 runs and Blythe 3 for 30, innings only producting 69. Following on, the Yorkshiremen did better (364), Rhodes 101 and Hirst 61 batting splendidly; but Kent made the necessary 115 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. This is the second defeat of Yorkshire, and now Kent, Sussex and Middlesex alone retain an unbeaten record and a percentage of 100, Surrey, percentage 71·42, Lancashire 66·66 and Notts, 50·00, having experienced one defeat.

Rain has sadly upset cricket lately, but the Australians managed to defeat Hants, and so resumed winning again, after a long spell of drawn games and defeats.

GOLF.

The seventh annual team contest between Scottish and English golfers was decided at Deal, when the Englishmen won 9 of the singles to 2 by Scotland, while each took two of the foursomes. Thus England won easily, making the third win in the series, Scotland winning in 1903, while two contests have been halved and the one of last year was abandoned through rain. The best struggle in the last contest was between J.H. Taylor and J. Braid, the latter doing the final hole in 3 and halving the match.

Sanction has been accorded to the scheme, for increasing the superior teaching staff of Government Colleges in Bengal, at an annual cost of one and a half lakhs of rupees.

The drift of the Factory Act Amendment Bill, as submitted by the Government of India, has been approved by the Secretary of State, and a Bill will be introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla, and be dealt with during the cold weather session in Calcutta.

It was stated at an inquest at Deal that a young man named Frank Oxen, undressed on the beach near Walmer, waded into the sea and cut his throat.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

LORD CURZON ON ADMINISTRATION.

Re-flogging a Dead Horse.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, in submitting his motion regarding the Military Administration of India, dwelt on the great and startling changes in the Military Administration during the last four years. He emphasised the unsatisfactory nature of the compromise adopted by the late Government.

Continuing, Lord Curzon said he regretted Lord Morley's decision to give the experiment a trial, but he did not regret it now because it was abolished after a fair trial on grounds whereon he predicted failure. The Government was now going to concentrate in one man in India not merely the executive control of the Army, but organisation and equipment, inspection, finance and administration. Such a burden was too much for any shoulders, however capable and broad. Government might send out the most brilliant Commander with experience of European Armies, but he would be inexperienced in the customs and prejudices of the Indian Army.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Lord Curzon, in moving his resolution in the House of Lords, declared that Indian Commanders loved to be treated as they were by Lord Roberts. Nothing could ever be done except by personality. In the troublesome times before us, when attempts would be made to tamper with the loyalty of the Army, it would be only by the personal influence of Commanders that our position in India would remain secure. These great changes, he continued, were almost certain to break down in an emergency of war. A Commander-in-Chief so important ought to be a Member of the Government. Lord Kitchener's authority and experience, derived from a wide area of service, was of enormous value to the Government of India.

Lord Morley, interjecting: "Would you keep a Commander-in-Chief in Council?"

Lord Curzon: "I would keep the Army Member and dissociate him from the Commander-in-Chief. Then the Army Member would be invested with administrative authority and would be the real head of the Army."

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

Lord Morley said he did not know what was Lord Curzon's practical object in raising the debate. His speech was not criticism of the doings of the present, but of the late Government. Lord Morley referred to the unedifying debate of 1905, when two great protagonists plunged into mortal combat.

"I do not know," said His Lordship, "why a dead horse should be re-flogged. Lord Curzon has quarrelled with Lord Midleton over the abolition of the Military Department, while Lord Midleton will probably quarrel with me for abolishing the Department of Military Supply."

Lord Morley continued: "The present Government found the Viceroy working out Lord Midleton's ideas."

Lord Morley was not restless and did not move or desire a change. The Government of India in 1907, still deprecated the raising of the question, but agreed that the abolition of the Military Supply Member was administratively and economically sound. Lord Morley's argument was most simple. "I cannot take from the revenue of India, a sum involved in the maintenance of the Supply Department, because I am afraid it might lead to the revival of an acrimonious discussion. Both Lord Kitchener and Major-General Scott were disinterestedly willing to abandon the Department."

AN UNFULFILLED PROPHECY.

Lord Morley went on to say that five years ago, Lord Curzon had predicted a military despotism which would dethrone the Government of India from the constitutional control of the Army, and he used language about Lord Kitchener advocating a military autocracy. All political controversies, said Lord Morley, presented like features of sinister apprehensions, confident predictions and alarmist anticipations, but the historian, looking back, recorded their complete falsification by events.

Lord Curzon, interrupting: "Those prophecies have been proved."

Lord Morley retorted by asking Lord Curzon if he meant to say that Lord Kitchener advocated a military autocracy, violating the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Lord Curzon intimated that he would reply later.

Lord Morley begged Lord Curzon to show evidence that his sonorous phrases had been in any way justified. He called attention to the evidence of Lord Minto, who unhesitatingly asserted that the change of system, while giving the Commander-in-Chief wider administrative authority, had materially detracted from his independence of action. It was a perfect delusion to represent the Viceroy as isolated and the Commander-in-Chief as an autocrat. Lord Morley said he had never known anybody with whom he differed, who had acquiesced more manfully than Lord Kitchener, after fighting for his own views in the manliest way. Therefore all talk of a military autocrat was completely wide of the mark. Lord Kitchener had wisely and prudently carried further than any of his predecessors, the principles of delegation. There never was a Commander-in-Chief, declared His Lordship, who more loyally and willingly acquiesced in all that devolved on him to do, even in disagreement.

LORD KITCHENER'S SERVICES.

"Lord Kitchener is about to leave his post, to which he has brought gifts of military administration, knowledge and skill which have never been surpassed, and we all owe him our gratitude for his services." Lord Morley hoped that the House would feel that we had kept in view the perfecting of the military system because "we know how it is bound up with the solution of our own military problems and what tremendous difficulties would be imposed on this country if any mistake were made in the organisation or performance by the Army and its leaders in India."

Lord Roberts said he regretted the abolition of the Supply Member. He agreed with Lord Curzon that it was impossible for any one man to carry out satisfactorily the enormous work put on the Commander-in-Chief. It was impossible for the latter to make acquaintance with native troops and simultaneously to act as a Member of Council.

Lord Midleton said he thought that Lord Morley's scheme was premature and doubted whether the saving of money would equal the loss of efficiency in campaign.

Lord Cromer strongly favoured the dual system and disapproved the reasons for the change which were purely financial. He contrasted the parsimony in this matter as compared with lavish expenditure in giving natives the doubtful boon of quasi-Parliamentary institutions. He feared that we should eventually run a considerable risk in consequence of the change.

The debate was adjourned.

THE STATE OF THE NAVY.

Enquiry into the Home Fleet.

ADMIRALTY JUSTIFIED.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The "Daily Mail" says it is understood that the Committee, appointed to investigate the readiness of the Home Fleet, in connection with the points raised by Lord Charles Beresford, entirely justifies the Admiralty. It is doubtful whether the report will be published.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

Arming at Salonika.

UNFORTUNATE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Telegrams from Salonika report that the Turks are making active military preparations for eventualities in Crete. The Reserves are being mobilised.

The Greek troops on the frontier have been ordered to avoid contact with the Turks.

The Grand Vizier, in an interview in Constantinople, said that no possible sum of money would buy Crete from Turkey.

PRINCE VON BULOW'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

It is expected in Berlin that Prince von Bulow will resign within a fortnight.

TO THE POLE BY BALLOON.

Probable Postponement.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Wellman's balloon shed at Spitzbergen was blown down in a gale at Christmas. Delay in rebuilding makes a start in 1909 doubtful.

FAILURES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Three small failures on the Stock Exchange have occurred.

THE TURKISH REFORMS.

Twenty-seven Thousand Dismissals.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Turkish officers and officials, who have been dismissed or pensioned in accordance with the retrenchment of the new Government, number 27,000. Much discontent and misery is anticipated.

TSAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Labourites' Protest Resented.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

M. Homiakoff, President of the Russian Duma and leader of the advocates of the Duma, has arrived in London. He publishes a protest against the English Labourites' manifesto, offensively denouncing the visit of the Tsar to England. M. Homiakoff hopes that this does not represent opinion of the English people.

"THE SAPPHO."

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The "Sappho" has been repaired and has been ordered to take up her duties in manoeuvres. Her repair is regarded as most creditable.

SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

Sir F. Wingate's Report Awaited.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Sir Francis Wingate has started for England to report to the Colonial Office on Somaliland.

THE death from gunshot accident is reported of Mr. H. St. J. Williams, professor of Rajkumar College, Rajkote.

LORD KITCHENER attends a farewell dinner at the United Service Club at Simla on the 20th August.

LAJPAT RAI'S LIBEL SUIT.

The Parliamentary Debates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

In his suit for libel against the "Englishman," Lajpat Rai being examined, said that at the meeting at which Ajit Singh made a speech, he did not speak. It was absolutely untrue that he (Lajpat) had tampered with the loyalty of the troops and there was absolutely no foundation for the allegations made against him in the letter which appeared in the "Englishman" of the 10th of September, 1907.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Norton, he admitted he opposed the Punjab Canal Colonisation Bill. Among the colonists were some retired sepoys. Opposition to the Bill would have a tendency to influence the mind of the ryots against the Government. Azit Singh used strong language against the Government.

Mr. Norton's defence which is not yet concluded, is that the article complained of was a comment on matters of importance and, therefore, the comment was upon an occasion which was privileged. At the time the writer was engaged on the article he either had or had had before him the proceedings in Parliament, and from that he made the comment that Lajpat Rai must have been guilty.

The trend of the debates was clearly in his mind when he began his articles. The case is proceeding.

LATER.

Mr. Norton, continuing his address to-day for the "Englishman" in the Libel case, said that the alleged libel on Lajpat Rai was that he had been tampering with the loyalty of the native sepoys. Whether the statement is true or false it was immaterial, because if these words were not actually used by the Secretary of State in Parliament, he had used language from which a fair and reasonable mind would draw the inference that that was what he meant to say.

Mr. Justice Fletcher, without calling on Mr. Choudhury for Lajpat Rai, reserved judgment.

THE JESSORE TORTURE CASE.

Police Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The following verdict was returned yesterday by the Coroner's jury in the Jessore Police torture case:—"Death was caused by the breaking of the ribs of the deceased Hridoynath Bose by violence by certain of the Police and certain men employed by the Raja of Naldanga, but by what individuals we are unable to say on the evidence before us. The act amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

THE MIDNAPORE INQUIRY.

Raja of Narajole in the Box.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, JUNE 28.

The inquiry to-day was attended by the Raja of Narajole, his son-in-law, Susil Chandra, and the latter's brother, Narendra Chandra Neogi, who had been summoned. Mr. Dutt was present. One more Police Sub-Inspector, who is alleged to have attempted to fabricate evidence at Keshpur, has been required to attend the inquiry.

The proceedings began by a further statement by and the cross-examination of Mr. Dutt.

The Raja was the next witness called and his examination was continued even after six o'clock.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Public Meeting Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

The public meeting on behalf of the strikers, held yesterday evening, was largely attended. Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer occupied the chair and a resolution was passed in the interests of the safety of the travelling and mercantile people, that there should be a public and full enquiry into the recent disaster near Ennore, and requesting the Government to interfere in the matter of the strike. The drivers and firemen hold that a thorough and searching enquiry should bring the strike to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

Another resolution expressed disapprobation at the Sheriff's conduct in refusing the requisition made by representative influential citizens of Madras to call a public meeting.

Another resolution expressed the desirability in the public interest of the strikers resuming work, whatever grivances they have being considered thereafter. Another authorised the chairman to communicate to Government and the Railway authorities, the resolutions adopted at this meeting.

I understand that as a result of this meeting the strikers intend to apply to the Railway authorities to be re-employed.

MEN IN INDIA AFRAID TO SPEAK.

"Times" Correspondent's Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram of the 28th June says that the "Times" special correspondent mentioned by Reuter says the reforms are regarded with grave misgiving by nearly every experienced administrator in India. The India office has dragged the Government of India at its heels, and men in India were afraid to speak out, owing to the tightening of Parliamentary control. The correspondent suggests that the civilians of an earlier day would have been less ready to come to heel, and to crush their private convictions in order to gratify their transient controllers.

Mr. Bergtheil has resigned Government service to accept a post as Scientific Expert with Behar Indigo Planters' Association.

IT is understood that Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. Justice Caspersz will hear the Alipore appeals.

G. I. P. LOCAL TRAINS.

Present Bombay Service Sufficient.

SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS PURCHASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

A demand for extra local trains to be run on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on Sundays, and a complaint of overcrowding, was recently made by the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay. Enquiries made show that only the front carriages of the 10-31 Up Thana local passenger are crowded, due to the passengers flocking to that portion of train. As regards the request for extra trains to be run on Sundays, 36 trains are at present run in the down direction, and 35 trains in the up direction between Bombay and Kalyan during the 24 hours, and this it is considered, service, ought to meet the public demand.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have acquired the Salvation Army Baracks, Hornby Road, Bombay, for Rs. 1,84,000.

It is contemplated to nominate Mr. D. A. Fenton, District Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, as a member of the Board of Examiners under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act.

Owing to the cemetery at Itarsi being very much neglected and as practically all the residence in the neighbourhood are railway servants, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Comany have taken over the cemetery from the Public Works Department.

On the recommendation of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Bombay, the Railway Board have sanctioned the running of new types of engines of the G. I. P. Ry. on 69lbs. D. L. rails on the Itarsi, Jubbulpore, Poona, Raichur and Dhond, and Manmad sections of the line.

The employment of a special temporary staff, required to frame an estimate of the cost of widening the tracks on the Bhore and Thulai Ghats, have been sanctioned.

MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

Work of Committee Progressing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

Later Conferences that are taking place in Simla, between the Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council and representatives of the Mahomedan community, seem likely to have satisfactory results. Considerable progress towards reaching a conclusion, regarding the electors and their representation on the Legislative Councils, has been made within the last few days.

ARABINDO GHOSE ON SAMITIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

Speaking on the rights of people at the Howrah Town Hall on Sunday, Arabindo Ghose said, the Seradesh Bandhat Samiti, besides advocating the purchase of swadeshi goods, encouraged physical exercise of which latter play was a part, but the Police discovered in this the nursings of violence and dacoities, and their rulers had accepted the idea. It was yet to be known how a bomb was made to associate itself with physical education, and lathi play in Eastern Bengal. Samitis had been suppressed because their existence was inconvenienced. He concluded a very lengthy speech with the following words: "The fiat of God has gone out to the Indian nation. Unite, unite. Be free and be great."

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Probable Appointments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

I understand that the rumour that Sir Harold Stuart will revert to service in Madras is probably incorrect, but Sir William Meyer may do so as Second Member of Council, which matter is said to be now awaiting Lord Morley's decision if Sir W. Meyer does not return.

The probable appointments, already announced, are still dependant on whether Mr. Bradley decides to return or retire. If he returns he will have a claim on second membership of Council that will be difficult to set aside.

It is stated that if Mr. Butterworth will not be able to take up the duties of Local and Municipal Secretary, the appointment will go to Mr. Buckley.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Grant from Madras Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 29.

The Government of Madras has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 10,684 towards the cost of building the Sarah Tucker School for the Blind at Palamcottah, provided work was completed by June 1910.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the badges and devices proposed for wear by units of the Indian Army granted as titular distinctions in honour of the visit to India in 1905-06 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE FATEGANJPUR MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADARIPUR, JUNE 28.

The Sub-Divisional Officer to-day took up the inquiry into the Fateganjpur murder case in which three men, Biraj and Harendra, the two recently arrested and Nishikanta, are charged with murdering a brother of Gabesh, the informer in the Dacca stabbing case. Thirteen witnesses were examined but none could identify any of the accused.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,37,000 for Dredging and Marine Survey of the Port of Tuticorin.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 11.

THE Third International Horse Show is in full swing, and is proving an unqualified and brilliant success from whatever point of view it may be considered, either as a Show, pure and simple, as an exhibition of horses, as a competition, as a fashionable and popular gathering or as an International Fete. The beauty of the artificial setting for the Show Ring at Olympia was surprising even to those experienced in such organisations. Everything was done to make the horse the centre of brilliant surroundings. The whole was planned and carried out regardless of expense, with a broad conception of what was necessary when horses were brought from all countries, and everyone from everywhere would come to look at their performances. The Show Ring was a marvel of decoration, the great expanse of wall space was hidden under great wistaria climbers twining through trellis-work. Brilliant borders of flowers edge the tan race-course bushes and plants in groups and beds of myriad flowers, occupied all but the business part of the arena. The electric lights were concealed in huge hanging baskets of flowers and greenery. The Ring was changed when necessary into a jumping course with lightning speed, and all the events in the different programmes—varied at every performance—were kept well up to time. The finest music that the bands could play was provided all day long.

As for the attendance, the management should be perfectly content, for at the morning judging there was never a day without crowds of interested people, while the afternoon and evening performances, for which different payments were necessary, were always thronged. The lobbies and round about the stalls drew almost as many as the boxes, for there was much to see that interested the lover of horses. The arcade round the amphitheatre was converted by palms into a broad shady walk, on the inner side of which were ranged five shops where not only every kind of horse-trapping and which was on show, but any other wares that visitors might fancy. On the outer ring were the roomy horse stalls, beautifully got up and luxuriously furnished. Between these there was a continuous passing and repassing of crowds, incessantly chattering, all day long and far into the night. This perpetual movement must have created round the horses an atmosphere of noise and tension equal to a succession of Derby Days, very trying to equine nerves.

The King and Queen and most of the Royal Family visited the Show, and on these days Olympia could not have accommodated another dozen persons. The brilliant uniforms of the foreign officers and the elegant toilettes of hundreds of well-dressed ladies harmonised with the fine decorations of the Ring, and must have gone far to convince the visitors that London can cast off its constitutional gloom with considerable success when it makes a determined effort in a lively direction.

That the quality of the animals shown was an undoubted improvement on even the last International Horse Show, every one was agreed. In spite of the fact that mechanical traction is steadily driving out horses from the London streets, and that what this must mean in discouragement to horse breeders might have led to a lowering of the standard, it was wonderful that hardly a bad animal was entered at Olympia. The task set the judges was a difficult one, so even was the matching in many instances, but the judging was done quickly and well, and evoked little if any discontent. The spectators, of course, were time after time dismayed at seeing rejected teams drive out through the gates, when to their inexpert eyes they were all that judge and jury should expect, but in the end it was clear that the winners were as neatly perfect as it is given horseflesh to be. The driving was fine, the riding finished and free, the jumping both skilful and daring and the good manners of most of the exhibits were admirable. Of course among so many there were some that lost their heads a little, such as an excitable French horse that objected to one of the abnormally high jumps and sprang into the stalls instead. But even he could be brought back to the course by his rider, though his excursion wasted the time allowance and put an end to his competition. And another very shy and capricious mount, when brought into the Ring for the high jump, ran promptly between some graceful pine-trees in tubs and was hidden from view for a while. When driven from this asylum he tried to get into the jockeys' box near by dislodging every one in a second. Whipped away from there, he had a try for another box, the inmates flying in all directions. Then he literally rampaged about the elegantly laid not grass plot and flower beds, frightening a stalwart policeman who fled for shelter to the opposite corner. At last his rider got the horse in hand, and he consented to sidle up to the jumping bars and cleared them like a bird. When he came in again to take the still higher jump his rider prudently had him led half way up the Ring and even then it was a triumph of skill to get him along.

At first all the horses were a little shy of the gay arrangements that had been made for them, and it was not always easy to get them round in time for their jumps. But as the days went by they grew accustomed to the ground and even to the shouts and applause of the crowds, who recked little of what the poor horses felt which had to run the gauntlet of that huge multitude. That on the whole, they went through their showy work apparently in the highest spirits and with the best will in the world was truly marvellous, when one considers the conditions. Many of them must surely have longed in their hearts for a Daylight Saving Bill to shorten their nightly exercises. The continuous excitement of the competitions in which they took part or were paraded could easily have ruined their tempers, or destroyed all their acquired fine habits. Morning, noon and night they were called upon to exhibit. The evening jumping competitions lasted until long after midnight. On one special night, when the high jump bar was raised by gradations to 7ft. 4 inches, the horses concerned were kept at work until after two o'clock in the morning! At that hour, after an army of quite wonderful and record-breaking "leppers" were one by one eliminated, the French horse Jubilee, alone cleared the bars and broke all previous records. One hundred and nine horses had entered for this competition. After the first jump of 5ft. 4 inches that number fell to 35, and the bar being raised threw out nine more, then three, soon only thirteen were left, then five, an English horse, Marmion, Jubilee, and three Italians. At 7 feet Marmion and two Italians failed, Jubilee and Antonio remaining. The latter missed the 7ft. 4 inches bar and Jubilee remained victor.

The teams that entered for the King's Cup were splendid horses. The best individual performance was that of Mr. Graham's Luxury, but to the French team including Jubilee the Cup fell, the Italians coming next, the English third, Canadians, Belgians and Argentines following in order named. A rather fanciful jump was introduced on the final day of this competition. Two field guns were placed muzzle to muzzle with a row of dummy soldiers in scarlet with black busbies making altogether a five-foot obstacle which caused much laughter and seemed somewhat too comical as part of a serious show.

The foreign horses, French, Belgian and Italian, taken as a whole, were far the best in riding and jumping, the Haute Ecole style of equitation compulsory in foreign military training here proving its excellence. But the individual performances of many English horses were admittedly better. Few Irish horses were entered and the Spanish teams that were to have competed were unavoidably prevented from coming over. Among trotters, Americans easily came out first as well as in Park hacks in tandems they were high on the list and also in the various harness horse classes. To name the winners in order of merit would be only to repeat the catalogue of prizes which you will have already had by telegram. But standing out prominently for excellence there were many horses that delighted the eye of every spectator. Mr. W. Foster had a number of beautiful creatures, both in the novice class and in others. Judge Moore's teams and his driving were equally in favour and won several prizes, so did the Winans who have now settled in England and must be considered Anglo-Americans ~~in their stable trophies~~. "Orchard's Sensation" in a harness competition took a prize for Mr. W. S. Cunard, who carried of, four-in-hand first place, and other high positions in many other classes. Colonel Birdwood's Duke of Connaught was second in his class, and Mr. C. W. Weston rode a drone, several of his horses into first place.

Among draught horses, where all were good, Messrs. Morris and Co., of Chicago, with their team of eight well-matched, sleek and solid Clydesdales were easily at the head of one list. These fine beasts were driven round and round the centre of the arena, made to turn and twist and do manoeuvres in their own length, quickly and smoothly, without tangle or fault of any kind. They and a long team of Suffolk Punches exhibited by Mr. Clerk of Norfolk were enormously admired and contrasted extraordinarily well with cosy little Shetlands of Harrad's Stores. Sir John Baker carried off a good many trophies with his horses, draught and riding. It was a curious thing to see the roads leading to Olympia blocked with double lines of motor-cars, taking visitors to the Horse-Show. For one cab of any kind there were at least twenty motors, a curious commentary on the possible value of the show. In the general traffic of London there are now about an equal number of motors and and horse-drawn vehicles, indicating that if the day of the horse is not drawing to a close it is considerably overshadowed. Will the encouragement given to horse-breeders and owners by such organisations as that which arranged the International Horse Show at Olympia, delay the passing of the horse, and leave him at least a place in the luxuries which the rich may allow themselves. The motor car has not yet been invented that can hunt a steeplechase.

"GOOD AND EVIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. D'Avoine deplores that those who disdain the torch of the science of mental evolution, find themselves in a dark labyrinth groping their way aimlessly in search of the Deity. His attitude of mind as far as I can guess is that of an Agnostic, and the "glimmer" he enjoys of Herbert Spencer's "great light" seems enough for him to preach to Mr. Beaman from as it were a higher platform. As one of the benighted aspiring to ever so little of that rush-light of his, may I ask, if his great master in explaining the world, does not attempt to "level downwards" as Professor Caird says? For, do not eating and drinking illustrate the control of mind by matter? Trace the line of life backwards, and are we not led towards a purely physical condition? What are all we know as facts? Mere forms of matter! Why not tread the world into a paste and thereof make a smooth uniform mound, whereon to plant the flag of science?" Has he been able to resolve consciousness into natural force? It is stubborn, is it? And has science been driven into a corner because of its power of constructing a world of symbols for itself? She has had then to surrender and acknowledge complete ignorance of the nature of the power from which all comes! With her omnipotent analysis resolving all things into their simplest, she looks at religion from the outside, and in trying to correlate it with the other aspects of life, her court would not legitimate it. Judged by the canons of physical science, religion has been scorned and derided as simple superstition. That must be a cadaverous "glimmer," that treats the sacred things of life in this manner, and is for evolving moral conduct from the conduct of an infusorium, or cephalopod. Now evolution not only postulates unity, or the unbroken continuity of all existence, but it also negates all differences except those which are expressions of that unity. There is nothing in the premordial call that the senses can perceive and determine whether it shall be a fern growing in the shadowy wood, a fish swimming in the brook or a man studying both. What is it that determines whether an embreyo shall develop into a snake and crawl, a bird and fly, or a quadruped and run? There is more of man than the scalpel ever dissected, or the eye of even the microscope has beheld; and infinetely more of the exterior universe than any physical sense has discovered. Granting the hypothesis of evolution, can there be any quarrel with the view that matter in its most nebulous state, contains potentially all the rich variety of both natural and spiritual life? The dormant power in the seedling pushes itself into light, and the tree explains the seed, that is the last the first, but not the first the last. The first is abstract, incomplete, not yet actual, but mere potency. Is not the universe, as science herself pronounces, an organic totality? And is it not converting its potency and promise into actuality? Then surely must we "level up and not level down" and can deny with authority that matter can explain Spirit. The great aim of science to make human life higher, ampler, happier has hardly been kept in view at all, except in its more materialistic aspects. The philosophers and the prophets have aimed at finding the place of man as Soul in Nature. Does an impassable gulf separate the range of nature, which is the field of science, from the higher sphere of religion and of divine things, where human reason is incompetent or altogether subordinate? Kant himself has not ventured to assert that in the world accessible to the scientific, that is sense-bound intellect, there is such a thing as freedom, morality, God. All he has said is, if morality be not the central reality, the key-note of all thought and life, the spring from out our year is not the only loss, but the fabric of reality is ruined. The sense-world of science is real because we feel it inevitably, and can calculate and predict its phenomena. But what is this feeling, this inevitable impression, a self-evident datum? If agnosticism holds that behind all single objects we know, there may be a total object we do not know, is God something behind or beyond other objects?—Yours, etc.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

MARVA VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last month, through the medium of your well appreciated daily, I drew the attention of the Police-Patel and the Karkoon of the village to move a grave matter which put the public into a great grievance by enclosing a long standing passage leading through the village to the Manovi Government ferry. Whether the publication was helpful to the inhabitants or that any public interest was served by it I will not say, but suffice it to mention that a petition was then made and due consideration has now been given respecting the grant of a passage (similar to that of Mr. P. Ferreira) such as was desired by every sensible man.—Yours, etc.,

AMEMUS LEGEM.

STREET FIGHTING AT MASHAD.

Russian Troops' Easy Task.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 29.

News, which has reached India, shows that the recent street fighting at Mashad, was of a very one-sided kind. The Russian Consular Guards, which had just been raised to between 300 and 400 men, had no difficulty in dealing with the badly armed mob, in spite of the fanatical spirits among the latter.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS."

H. M. S. "Perseus," (Captain F. G. Bird,) which is to be refitted with boiler tubes, etc., arrived in Bombay yesterday, under her own steam, running about 8 knots an hour, from Colombo, which was left on Thursday last at 6-30 a.m. She was accompanied by H. M. S. "Hyacinth," Captain (J. D. Dick). It was originally intended by the Admiralty to repair the vessel at Colombo but after certain, negotiations had to be abandoned, as the Commander-in-Chief found that the cost of repairing the vessel at Colombo would be too high and under the circumstances it was resolved to send her to Bombay in company of the "Hyacinth." She will enter the dry Dock to-day or to-morrow, to carry out the repairs, it is believed, will take over six months. Both the vessels have anchored off the Apollo Bunder. The "Hyacinth" will leave for Colombo on the 1st July after discharging the boiler tubes, etc., for the "Perseus" which she has brought for her from Colombo. They experienced strong monsoon.

SANCTION has been accorded to the construction of a 8-20 feet girder gridge, in place of an old one which was washed away by floods in 1908 near Golepur in the Sind Sagar district of the North Western Railway.

THE Railway Board have selected the following for appointment as probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendents of State Railway, Mr. Harry Edwin Williams, Mr. Neville William Synnotti and Mr. Syed Ghulam Hussain Shah.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Cross-examination of Witnesses.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government, and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute: Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Mr. King, Assistant Constructor, cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said that during the eleven years he had known Mr. Burn, the accused had been under his supervision. The accused had under him about 400 to 500 workmen. During the years the witness had known the accused, he (the accused) was a capable, reliable, and upright officer. Witness could not say that he ever had any occasion to find fault with him. Burn had three shops under him, one on the ground-floor, one over the factory and the third from two to three hundred yards away from his office. A certain portion of the brass, copper and borings might be loose, and a certain portion locked up. During the day-time the key would be with the chargemen. Burn was entitled to write memos to him (witness) to be converted into passes. So far as Burn was concerned, there was no necessity for him to make a pass. He would have to get a pass signed by the witness and initialled by the Chief Constructor. Nobody would take Exhibit C as a gate pass. It was obsolete. But as it was in the present form it might easily deceive a Police Officer at the gate, who did not scrutinise it. Burn had on several occasions sent to him or to his clerk memos on obsolete passes and chits similar to Exhibit C to be converted into passes. When proper passes were used they were filed by the Police Officer at the gate, and subsequently sent to the Staff Officer for verification. He should say that any person in Burn's position, who attempted to pass off a pass like that, would know that detection would speedily follow. Burn was with witness in his office from 10 to 11 on the morning of the 31st May. Mr. Kenshett, witness' other foreman, was with them at the time. During Burn's absence, witness looked to Fernandes as the principal chargeman. He was in the habit of visiting Burn's office several times a week. He had noticed barrels kept in a shed outside the main building, which would be about 60 to 70 feet from Burn's office. Nobody ever reported to him that any casks had been removed from that shed to Burn's office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that Burn's had been officiating Foreman of the Yard since 30th November. Before that Mr. Bomanji S. Wadia occupied that position. Between the signing of the pass and the passing out of the goods the Police Officer at the gate was the only responsible person to see the pass.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that if any memo in the form of Exhibit C were brought to him he would at once ask Burn or whoever brought it, what the goods were wanted for. There was a report in Burn's handwriting saying that the outside work at the Arsenal would be complete by the 30th April. Witness reported it complete on the 1st of May. He produced a memo by him to the Chief Constructor, in which he had said that the work had been completed on the 5th of May. Still he adhered to what he had said, namely, that the work might not have been completed on the 31st of May. After the completion of this work, he was not aware of any other work having been done at the Arsenal up to the 31st of May. He was not aware of any cement having been required for this work. It was the duty of Mr. Burn to check Fernandes' requisitions for stores.

Questioned by the Court, whether Fernandes looked after Burn's office in the latter's absence, witness said Burn would possibly tell him to keep an eye round there.

Mr. Smith, officiating Marine Storekeeper, cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said that he had no control over, or would not be applied to for, stores or anything else that were not in his department. Burn's department itself had got cement. The last issue of cement was on the 31st of May or thereabouts, which, judging from the quantity indented for, would be about two or three barrels. He had never noticed any barrels of cement or apparently of cement lying outside Burn's office. He had known Burn ever since the latter had been in the Dockyard. To his knowledge, Burn had borne the best character that any man could possibly bear.

Augustus Fernandes was then cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

Mr. Branson: In order to save yourself and the Behra on the charge of conspiracy, apparently it has been necessary for you to try to implicate Mr. Burn?

Witness: No.

I put it to you that that is the reason why you implicated Burn?—No.

What is your account of the exhibits Y and Z?—They are the weights that were taken by me and the time-keeper.

What is the object of them?—To show Mr. Burn the weight.

It was not for the propose of checking any weight that the Borah might make?—No.

Why was it necessary to make two memos?—One was in pounds and the other in hundred-weights.

Mr. Branson: Are you serious or joking?—Witness: The memos were both intended for Burn's information.

If they were both intended for Burn, why did you not hand them both over to him?—One bearing the weights in pounds was of no consequence, so it remained in my pocket.

Burn has declared that you brought him a memo. written on an old form telling him that three barrels were to be passed out and that he (Burn) told you to take that memo. to the Assistant-Constructor's Office and to get a pass made out?—I did not take any memo. to Burn.

You are bound to deny anything what to Burn hassaid?—No.

Would you admit anything that he has said?—What is it?

Where were the brass and borings kept?—They were always kept near Burn's office.

Witness further said that they were kept in an enclosure near Burns office. The borings were collected in boxes, which were kept in a workshop next to Burn's office. The boxes were locked, and the godown-keeper had the keys with him of these boxes.

Have you not been studying your notes of evidence since Tuesday?—No.

Then why do you keep them in your pocket?—The case has been going on for so long a time and I want them to refresh my memory.

You were in Police custody for some time?—For one week.

Were you in constant communication with the Police?—They took me once or twice for questions and answers.

Were you surprised at being let go?—No.

You expected to be let go?—Yes.

Who raised that expectation in your mind?—No one, but myself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he was arrested on Monday evening and taken to the Market Police Office. He did not make a statement there. He was asked questions but did not answer them, because he could not answer. He did not remember having made any statement on Tuesday. On Monday he was put up the Mazagon Police lock-up, and the next morning he was brought to the Market Police Office. He was not questioned and made no statement then. He stayed there till he was brought to this Court. He was subsequently locked up downstairs, where he stayed till Sunday morning. He thought it was on Wednesday he was once taken out to the Commissioner of Police's Office. That day he did not make a statement, because he had no statement to make. He thought he was asked questions on Wednesday and he answered them truthfully. He did not think he mentioned to the gentlemen who questioned him, what he had told in this Court about Burns and the casks and the borings.

Who questioned you?—Mr. Morris.

Witness further said that he was brought back to the Police Court lock-up. He did not remember whether he was taken out after that. He made a statement regarding Exhibits Y and Z before Sunday.

when he made. The statements which he had since made in the Court. He was very nervous then, and so he could not remember what he said. He saw Chaya in the Police Office. He gave evidence on next Tuesday morning.

Had you communicated to the Police all that you were going to say in the Court—No.

You swear that neither Mr. Sloane, nor Mr. Morris or any other Police Officer told you that if you gave the evidence which you gave in the Court an application would be made for your discharge?—Nobody told me so.

Mr. Binning wanted to see the notes the witness said he had made of his evidence to refresh his memory.

Mr. Binning: Do you object to my seeing that note?

Mr. Nicholson: Would your Worship tell the witness that he can object if he chooses?

His Worship, after hearing Messrs. Binning and Nicholson, told the witness to answer Mr. Binning's question.

Witness: I object to Mr. Binning seeing my notes.

Mr. Binning: why?

Witness: They are my notes. I have not stolen them.

When did you make them out?—After I went home on Tuesday.

Mr. Binning wanted to put the note in.

Mr. Nicholson objected.

Mr. Binning contended that the contents of the note were on the record and he wished to find out if the statement the witness had made was true.

His Worship ruled that the witness could object to the other party seeing his note

Mr. Binning wanted to further cross-examine the witness about the note. Mr. Nicholson objected. His Worship disallowed the objection.

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that Burn addressed several men, who filled the casks. It was not his duty to make out a pass and he had never made out one. Cement was used in his department.

Questioned by the Court, witness said he did not tell Burn that cement was wanted.

Chaya Goma, cross-examined by Mr. Binning, said that he had made a statement similar to the one he made in this Court. After the Tuesday he was put up before the Magistrate, he was taken once or twice to the Commissioner of Police's Office, where he made a statement similar to the one he made in this Court.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Bombay Branch.

The following circular is being destributed by the Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Navy League:—

In view of the recent crisis in Naval matters, and the splendid support elicited by the situation from all parts of the British Empire, it is desirable that an effort should be made in Bombay and Western India to place the local branch of the Navy League on a stronger footing than it stands on at present. The objects of the Imperial Navy League are briefly to foster and maintain an interest in Naval matters, and to "urge upon Government and the Electorate the paramount importance of an adequate Navy as the best guarantee of peace." We in Bombay rely almost entirely for our livelihood upon what the sea brings, and what it takes away, and it is not a difficult matter to conceive what would happen in India, as well as in other parts of the Empire, if Great Britain even temporarily lost command of the seas. Our local branch of the Navy League cannot expect to do the same work as is undertaken by the League in Britain, but there is a good deal of useful work which can be done by the many over-sea branches of the League. A portion of the subscriptions received here is transmitted home to the Head Office and in Bombay the League can undertake to keep the Naval problem before the public eye, to remedy the prevailing lack of information on Naval matters by distributing literature on the subject, and to promote the teaching of Naval history in the schools. When the local branch is reconstituted, and endowed with new vigour by the access of new members, it may be possible to decide more definitely on the actual plan of campaign to be pursued here. In the meantime we ask for new members to join the League that they may thereby show their practical interest in the Navy, and we ask them also to interest their friends in the work of the League. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no indifference to or lack of enthusiasm for this object on the part of the European community in Western India, and that an endeavour will be made to support the Local Branch of the Navy League as far as possible.

The Honorary Secretaries are Messrs. Bernard Triggs and A. M. Reith, King's Buildings.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Navy League will be held in the John Connon School (opposite Queen Victoria's Statue), on Thursday, 8th July, at 6-30. The attendance of all who are interested in Imperial Defence is earnestly requested.

THE COMPLAINT OF A PLEADER.

Since the beginning of the term, High Court Pleaders wear gowns.—Daily Paper.

Most honoured Lord Chief Justice and all you other Lords,
To whose most arduous order our humble self accord,
You had no doubt your reasons—I wish you'd write them down,
For making us ridiculous in a hybrid sort of gown.

Perhaps our simple costume, as we were before this change,
May have secured to you incongruous, likewise extremely strange
A black coat, collar, trousers, with the turban red and gold,
Without unnecessary neckties, and with footwear brown and old.

You may have said—"Our Court-house shall no longer be absurd
With these strange unseemly costumes, we shall cloak them in a word,
We shall hide the tieless collar and the trousers checked but shapeless,
With a gown of black alpacca, sleeveless but not capeless."

Perhaps you had such reasons for directing we should wear
This gown of black alpacca, very cheap and prone to tear:
Perhaps you felt you needed some such outward sign to guess us,
Pleaders from our clients, in our ordinary dresses.

Perhaps 'tis so, yet natheless I unwillingly confess.
I feel uncomfortably stupid in my new forensic dress;
A friend has called me "scarecrow," a pardonable slight,
For on looking in the mirror, I'm not certain he's not right.

And surely there's no magic in our thirty rupee garments
To help us argue better for unconscionable varmints;
Will our reasoning now carry to your Lordships' more conviction,
Will they be more full of law and couched in still more polished diction?

And when we take our pleading into lesser Courts afar,
Will mamletdars mistake us for new members of the Bar?
And will our gowns strike terror into some superior judge
Who, when we were gownless pleaders, would have simply answered—fudge?

There's a most distinguished counsel who to mark his scorn of dress,
Has worn one simple pair of trousers for more years than I can guess;
And though gold comes rolling to him he for certain nothing owes
To the newness of his toga or the splendour of his clothes.

So this is my submission—with great defence I pray
That your Lordships may be pleased your decree for gowns to stay,
And let us fee some counsel, such as J. D. I. or Lowndes,
To demonstrate the folly of giving vakils gownds.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE:

Y. M. C. A. vs. R. G. A.

Yesterday's match, between the Young Men's Christian Association and the Royal Garrison Artillery, provided some interesting play. The contest resulted in a fine victory for the Y. M. C. A., their opponents failing to score a single goal. The victors showed superior combination and their forwards were supported by the back. Their forwards, especially Pack, showed great dash.

During the first half the game was even, no goal having been recorded for either side.

In the second half, the game was mainly confined to the R. G. A. half, though the Artillerymen did not fail to now and then beat back their opponents and in their turn make an attack. About ten minutes' play after the re-start, Kelly breaking through the R. G. A. defence recorded the first goal for the Y. M. C. A. Pack then followed up with two really brilliant shots, which were loudly cheered. Pack's two goals were followed by a penalty goal just before the whistle went for full time. The score stood.

Y. M. C. A.	4
R. G. A.	0

The teams:

Y. M. C. A:—Goal (Hildrath); backs C. Templeton and Deane; half backs H. Templeton, Ward and Hotz; Forwards Robottom, Darling, Kelly, Pack and Witcombe.

R. G. A:—Goal Gair; backs Franklin, and Jones; half-backs, Southcote, Hunt, and McSeowne; forwards Herves, Turner, Sgt. Watts; Toollers and Kealing.

GOLF AT NASIK.

(From our Correspondent.)

NASIK, June 28.

The rain has continued, and the golf links are in splendid condition. The Club is filled up with Bombay members, taking advantage of the holiday added to the week end. Golf was the order of the day. On the King's Birthday a Durbar was held by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Collector, at the Revenue Buildings, which was largely attended by both Europeans and natives.

A competition was held on Saturday. The rain kept off and some very good rounds were played. The results were:—

J. M. Mackay	87—14	73
England	88— 2	86
C. B. Pooley	103—17	86
B. H. Duxbury	94— 6	88
C. S. C. Harrison	105—16	89
R. P. Scott	91+ 1	92
C. W. Breul	105—12	93
C. A. Russ	94 Scr.	94
Capt Nic ho		96

Ten others returned no cards.

A ladies' competition was also held, the results being:—

Mrs. Van Someren	49— 7	42
Miss Hodgson	47— 4	43
Mrs. Thubron	56—12	44
Mrs. Duke	49— 2	47
Mrs. Jackson	61—12	49
Mrs. Pooley	53— 5	48
Mrs. Aston		59
Mrs. Harrison		69
Mrs. Hebblethwaite		73

Two others returned no cards.

JOST'S FANS S. & E. CO.

Increasing Business.

At the third ordinary general meeting of the Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Limited, Bombay, held on Tuesday afternoon in the registered offices in Siddick Building, Hornby Road. Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson presided. The following second annual report and the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May 1909, was presented to the shareholders for adoption:—

"Gentlemen,—The directors beg to lay before the shareholders their second annual report and the statement of accounts from 1st June 1908 to 31st May 1909 inclusive. Your directors are pleased to be able to state that notwithstanding the general depression in trade and the rather prolonged cold season which was in a sense unfavourable to the Company's fan business, they have every reason to be satisfied with the past year's business. The electrical and general engineering business, which last year reached a turnover of Rs. 39,500, has increased this year to Rs. 60,500, which is the more satisfactory as your Board is endeavouring to build up a substantial general business in addition to the fan business. The demand for Jost's fans this year, we are glad to say, was quite equal to that of last year, but the frequent request of the public for a cheap fan made it evident that the high price at which the fans were sold last year could not be maintained without disadvantage to future business. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to reduce prices all round and also to introduce a new and cheaper type of fan. Although this has somewhat affected profits this past year, your directors are confident that in the future the course adopted will make the fan business more profitable. Notwithstanding this reduction in the price of fans the total turnover of the Company's business amounts to Rs. 2 28,547. Allowing 10 per cent. for depreciation on furniture, plant and tools, the Company's profits this year amount to Rs. 23,759-15-9. To this should be added Rs. 5,083-6-1, being the balance of undivided profits of last year, which brings the net profits available for distribution to the shareholders this year up to Rs. 28,843-5-10. Your directors recommend that out of this sum a further sum of Rs. 4,000 be written off as against the cost of patent rights, and a further sum of Rs. 1,863 be written off as against one-third of the preliminary expenses of the Company; that Rs. 400 be set aside against possible loss on bad and doubtful debts: and that Rs. 2,500 be appropriated towards payment of interest at 5 per cent. on Rs. 50,000, half the full nominal value of the vendors' fully paid up shares. The directors also recommend that Rs. 500 be granted as a bonus for the staff to be distributed at the discretion of the Managing Director, Mr. Carl Jost. This apportionment leaves a balance of Rs. 19,580-5-10. Out of this, your directors recommend that Rs. 18,000 may be distributed as dividend, free of Income Tax, at Rs. 6 per share, equal to 12 per cent. on called up capital, which will leave a balance of Rs. 1,580-5-10 to be carried forward to next year. Mr. E. G. Pearson was appointed a director to complete the number of directors, and you will be asked to confirm this appointment. Two of your directors, Mr. E. F. Nicholson and Mr. H. Stanley Reed, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are asked to appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. Your attention is called to the business to be brought before the ordinary general meeting which is specially mentioned in the notice upon which such meeting is convened."

In moving the adoption of the report and the accounts, Mr. Nicholson gave a lucid exposition of the Company's position. In the course of his remarks he said that a great amount of business was put through. The electrical and engineering business had practically doubled itself, and was still greatly on the increase. The demand for the fans was maintained, and on account of the reduction of rates, was likely to rise considerably more.

Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth seconded the proposition, which, on being voted upon, was declared by the Chairman to have been carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Edmund G. Pearson, which was duly seconded, the meeting resolved to declare a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, which was equivalent to Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

On the motion of Mr. F. E. H. Rodrigues, Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 300.

The other resolutions passed by the meeting included the confirmation of the appointment made by the Board of Directors of Mr. Edmund George Pearson as a Director; and of the re-election to the Board of Mr. Eustace Ferrers Nicholson and of Dr. H. Stanley Reed, who retired by rotation but who were eligible for re-election.

The meeting then passed two Special Resolutions making certain alterations in No. 45 and No. 137 Articles of Association of the Company, and in Clause 6 of the agreement between Mr. Carl Jost and Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth on behalf of the Company.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks tendered to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. Carl Jost.

MOTOR JOTTINGS.

The Proposed Taxi Service for Bombay.

To taxi or not to taxi.

I am afraid I cannot have the cheerful optimism of those who believe that we will be riding in taxi-cabs three months hence. This has not been the first time we have heard the cry of "wolf!" in this respect. We are approaching the time when it may become "au fiat accompli" but that epoch-making period in my opinion has not as yet arrived. Some time ago, and again two years ago, an enterprising Frenchman threatened Calcutta, Bombay and Colombo with a taxi service, but the affair fizzled out, and if Baron Baeyens succeeds we shall be glad. Local financiers have not been asleep, to the possible profits from such a service, but when the cold unattractive figures were laid bare, enthusiasm vanished. Of course that venture was unfortunate synchronising as it did with the conversion of the horse into electric traction for the Bombay Tramways. Should Baron Baeyens, however, have the courage of his convictions his only chance will lie in his capacity and inclination to suffer a loss for the first year or eighteen months of his venture. Talking of taxi-cabs reminds me that Messrs Marcks and Co., of Bombay have just imported a neat "Napier" taxi which is as elegant as it looks useful.

Artful combination.

The influence of trade in sport has seldom been so manifest as in connection with motor trials. But there is always a limit to advertising enterprise and at last the tyre-makers have struck. In connection with big reliability tests the tyre-manufacturers spent thousands of pounds sterling in supplying free outer-covers and tubes and in giving purses to successful drivers, with a rise in the price of rubber and a keen price cutting competition, even the big companies realize that there must be an end to prodigality and by common consent have decided not to continue the old practice. The first event to be struck a blow in this direction was the Irish Reliability Trials just concluded. The manufacturer's also agreed not to advertise the name of the successful tyre and have thus made the first move to end a ruinous competition. From the tyre-makers' point of view they have decidedly scored morally and financially, but I fear that the influence this will have on the entries in future Reliability Trials will be serious and will eventually tend to their elimination as the time has now arrived where the necessity for such undertakings has entirely disappeared.

Humber successes.

This brings me by an easy stage to the success achieved in the Irish Reliability Trials by the popular Humber cars. The test was a severe one extending over six days and covered Irish roads, which are not, as every one knows, the best for motor travelling and are calculated to test to the utmost the reliablity of the stoutest built automibile. The Humbers came out with flying colours, the 16 H. P. winning both the gold and silver medals in Class II, and the 12 H. P. also winning a gold medal. But their greatest triumph was achieved as a team, securing as they did the Dunlop 200 guineas Cup for reliability. This is ample proof of the sterling quality of Humbers as touring cars and should help to popularise them still more with the growing motoring public. A silent runing car, fitted with a luxurious body and sold at a price within the reach of most automoblists, it is little wonder that we see so many Coventry and Beeston Humbers running in Bombay and we must give Mr. K. D. Wadia, of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency every credit for the successful manner in which he has handled this valuable Agency for Humber cars. Time is the best test and if the popularity of a special type of automobile continues throughout a series of seasons, the conclusion which must be arrived at is that it gives the amplest satisfaction in every respect. This the Humber does. The Humber Company has, in deference to the growing demand for small runabouts, put a 8-10 H. P. car on the market and those who need a smart office hack will find this economical handy and reliable. The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency are Agents for the famous De Dion which continues to hold its own against all comers and of the new six-cylinder Standard which is regarded as a revolution in motors, the parts being interchangeable. Besides these the Bombay Motor and Cycle Agency hold agencies for the Itala an Italian car that in a big continental racing event lowered the colours of the ever-victorious Fiat; the Renault at the moment quite the rage in Europe and rapidly acquiring an immense popularity in this country and one or two other types of up-to-date automobiles. There is a wide range of selection and the intending purchaser feels it is a case of "embaras de riches" when he runs his eyes along the rows of vehicles ready to pulsate and dash away at an exhilarating speed.

New tyres for old.

As will be seen from the advertisement columns of this issue, the Continental Tyre Co. have laid all local automobilists under obligation to them, as the establishment of a retreading workshop in Bombay will tend to greater economy in the upkeep of a motor car. I have not yet had the pleasure of visiting the works, but Mr. Khuns who controls the Continental Tyre Co.'s business in Bombay, intends, I believe, inviting the members of the Press to view the process of making new tyres out of old ones. The Continental Tyre Co. are making a speciality of their Green-Black squaretread R motor covers which they claim resist light and heat to a remarkable degree. By the way, I have just received a circular from the Bombay Motor Car Co., Limited, announcing special discounts on Continental Tyres, namely:—(1) On all orders for new Continental Tyres, if you will send your worn-out tyres of any other make than Continental, they will give you a special discount of 5 per cent. on the new tyre. (2) On all orders for new Continental Tyres, they will give you a special discount of 10 per cent. on the new tyre.

Still they come.

Whilst the Trade in India generally appear to assume a degree of unwarrantable pessimism as to the prospect of a good motor season this cold weather, I notice that there is a steady increase in the importation of automobiles, particularly in Bombay which may be regarded as the Hub of the East in matters motoring, as there is hardly a type of automobile in existence which has not had its image reflected on our broad roads. And still they come! Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson toured India recently in a Maudsley and introduced us to some novel ideas in accessibility, it being possible to interchange parts in as many minutes as it occupied hours before. They have sought, pastures new in Australia, but the K. & S. Motor Co. have taken up the agency of the Maudsley and I am told have booked orders for them. The same firm, I notice, have introduced the English-made Bell car and the very latest of their importations is the Durkop a small, smooth running car, constructed in Germany, which from its smart appearance and reasonable price, must attract the public.

Mr. Bernard Triggs of Bombay first introduced the Adler car here, bringing one out for his personal use. I now learn the Ram Agency have just received two new 12 H.P. Adler cars which look very smart indeed.

A catch phrase is "Can you AF—FORD a FORD?" but of this next week, as space has run out.

M.M.

The intelligence of a terrier and the kind-heartedness of the porter at the Croydon Hospital have led to an interesting little incident. A dog which had one of its feet badly injured recently sat down outside the hospital gates and began to howl piteously. The porter, who came out to see what was the matter, bound up the injured limb, and the dog seems to have taken this as a hint that it might in future attend the establishment as an out-patient, for it comes regularly every day to the lodge gates for treatment.

A twelve-year-old little girl, of Freystrop, has just saved her baby sister's life, by an act reminiscent of Queen Eleanor of Castile. The baby, playing near her father's doorstep, picked up an adder, which she put to her mouth, and when her older sister ran up a few moments later she was horrified to see the snake still in the baby's hand. Hurriedly she flung it aside, crushing it, and then sucked the poison from her sister's lips. Efforts are being made to acknowledge her devotion.

MOTORING NOTES.

Tyre Trials.

Although the recent Irish trials were presumably for motor-cars, there has been no such severe tyre test for some considerable time. In the first place the roads were few that had ever seen a steam roller upon them, the wet weather did not improve matters, and, thirdly, the pace was sufficiently fast on the rough roads to further test the good, bad, or indifferent qualities of the tyres used. In the competition nearly all the vehicles used Dunlop tyres, and they certainly shod all the winning cars in the whole trials in every class and section, a new record. But it was in the wear of the tyres themselves that proved of even greater interest than the successes of the cars they shod. Motorists are always keen on tyres, for do they not form a considerable item in his annual budget? For this reason it was a thousand pities that the 14-16 h.p. Belsize put herself out of the trials by dropping a passenger on Farmer's Bridge Hill, as it was tyred with Spencer Moulton tyres. These up to then had shown practically no wear at all, so it would have been extremely interesting to see if the last two days would have made any impression upon them. Those used on an "official" car wore admirably, and really were most shamefully treated. In fact, this 18 h.p. B.S.A. car, with its 820 by 120 mm Spencer Moulton tyres, desrves a gold medal as well as any car that has had one awarded to it. Not only did this car always have to travel at a speed of about thirty-five miles an hour all day in order to overhaul the competing vehicles, but had a good-deal of extra mileage over much rougher roads than the trial cars covered. The Spencer Moulton tyres stood up wonderfully, and for the 1,180 miles the car travelled not a single puncture or any other trouble was experienced, and the tyres had many more miles left in them after its official duties were done.

As for the B.S.A. car, motorists should take their hats off to the 18-24 h.p. model, and Mr. Albert Eadie and those connected with him in its manufacture can be justly proud of it. One incident that happened on the third day in the wilds of Galway en route to Ballynahinch Castle will justify this praise. In Ireland one often comes suddenly on to a big culvert in the road without the slightest warning. And this happens several times in every few miles in some districts. In proceeding through Joyce's country the B.S.A. had passed over several small culverts, which had done no more than give a slight jar to the occupants of the back seat. But when approaching Lough Inagh, the car was travelling at over thirty miles an hour, when the driver failed to notice the high-peaked culvert in front of him. It was raining hard, and the hood was up. Bang! crash! the car flew in the air, the occupants were thrown up so violently that one received a broken nose and another a cut mouth that required three stitches in it, while the force the car descended through the air on to the road again broke one of the wooden stays of the hood from the force of the concussion. How the back axle and springs stood the impact goodness only knows, but the car was absolutely uninjured, and ran as well as ever. In fact, the engine pulled as well at the end of its tour of over 1,600 miles round Ireland as it did before. It had a few other similar trials, and withstood them all without anything giving way or having one compulsory stop on its entire journey.

But to go back to the tyre question, the Mars car was using Palmer light tyres, and they came through very well, but picked up one long nail, which gave them a puncture. Irrespective of their merit, it was not to be wondred that Dunlop tyres were used by nearly all the competing cars, as Dublin was the birthplace of this invention, that has made motoring a practical possibility. M. J. B. Dunlop, the son, was one of the members of the Trials Committee, and no member worked harder or better for the good of the cause. In fact, it was Mr. Dunlop and Mr. E. Sexton who personally examined every car that completed the trials, and reported to the General Committee on their condition. Going round with them it was astonishing to find how the rough roads had affected the alignment of the road wheels and the steering-gear. There were but few cars that had not developed some slight amount of play, nothing serious, but showing what an amount of hard work they had gone through. Broken springs, cracked shackles, lubrication troubles, and two driving shafts broken were the major troubles, not forgetting the 24 h.p. Vauxhall's radiator base developing a crack and letting out the water, so that one cylinder cracked under the valve. One competitor lubricated so freely that he had to change his plugs frequently, while another had a broken petrol pipe on the last day which was very unlucky, as that put him out of the consumption marks.

Much ill-fortune attended the Talbots. This was especially the case for the "racing twelve," as Day's car was christened in Class D. This speedy Talbot was baulked on Farmer's Bridge Hill by the 14-16h.p. Belsize. As it went up the first time its engine must have been turning about 2,500 revolutions per minute. It went up badly for it the second, though fast enough to make the fastest time in its class, and beating the 16 h. p. Humber by 1 1-5sec. This second additional strain coming so quickly on the first run, proved its undoing as a piston gave out owing to being slotted a little too much by error. This is a mistake that probably has never occurred before, and will not again. Talbot cars never have a broken piston so unfortunately no spare ones were carried, so Mr. Frank Shortland retired the car from the competition, wired for a new piston from the Dublin agent, Mr. Robinson, who was also competing, replaced it in under the two hours maximum time allowed, and finished the course as a "free lance" car. Robinson, who usually makes a non-stop in these competitions, had trouble with his water pump, and lost 8min on one day and 1min on another. As for the 25 h.p. Talbot, it was the fastest car in the trials, but on the speed-test day it must needs have to lose 1hr 19min adjusting the lock-nut of the clutch, which had crossed its thread somehow. This ill-luck further followed it, as on the Magilligan sands the timekeepers went to the hill-climb, in order to be there before the cars, before this car arrived on the sand, so it did not get it timed. The whole occurrence was a misunderstanding, as the timekeepers counted forty-eight cars before they left, and this number had started in the morning. How the error happened that caused the timekeepers to leave before the Talbot arrived was due to Mr. Foster-Coull, who mistook the winning post when he drove over the measured mile and a furlong, so that he slacked up, and after passing the actual winning post, ran back to the starting point and had a second try. It was only when the result of the sand speed was being ascertained that the dual run of the Cadillab was discovered. But this did not help the Talbot much, and the Irish committee have a pretty difficult point to decide how to allot marks for a speed run that did not take place.

Ireland was very glad that the 15 h.p. Deasy car made a non-stop run in the trials, as they are very popular over there. Captain Deasy's father being the well-known Irish Judge. Deasy car buyers in Dublin include the Right Hon. William Kenny, P.C., while other users include Lieut-Colonel Adamson of Glenfarne, Ireland.

MR. R M. PHILLIPS.

An Interesting Career.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, First Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay proceeds home on six months leave, next Saturday. He has been connected with the Bombay City police force for the last four years.

He was educated in the United Service College at the time when Rudyard Kipling was the editor of the College chronicle. In January 1889 he joined the 3rd Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment and in 1890 went to Mashonaland where he went with the South African Chartered Company's Police. There are very few of this Pioneer Corps now living as most of them were killed at or died before the Jameson raid. Mr Phillips next joined the District Police in Khaira and in 1891 was placed on riot duty at Poona. In Khaira, Ahmedabad and on B. B. and C. I. R. Police he served as District Superintendent and in 1898 was placed on special duty in Surat in connection with the plague operations. In 1899 he distinguished himself at the time of the Bhil riots at Jhalod in the Panchahamels in Godhra too he had done excellent service in connection with the plague measures. On 22 March 1905 he was appointed on special duty in connection with the Moharrum desturbances in Bombay and in June following he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay. He also had done excellent work during the visits of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and H. M. the Amir of Cabul.

WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 29.

Monsoon conditions are now well developed. The rainfall was general yesterday in the North-East of India and the United Provinces, and the rest of the Peninsula and nearly general in Burma, the East of Punjab and the central parts of the country. Diamond Island and Akyab had two inches; Chittagong, four; Purnea, Moktesar, Lahore and Saugor, three; Bahraich, four; Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi, two; Dwarka, eight; Veraval, three; Surat, four; and Ajmere and Sambhar, one.

A shallow depression has formed over the United Provinces and may give increased rainfall in its neighbourhood. The temperature is normal over the greater part of the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to be general or nearly general everywhere except over the North-West desert and the East of the Peninsula.

RAIN IN LAHORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 29.

Lahore had its first real taste of the monsoon on Tuesday morning. A high wind sprung up about 6 a.m. and was followed by heavy rain, over 2½ inches being received in a period of something less than two hours. The rain will come as a welcome relief to the inhabitants of the provincial capital where maximum and mean temperature have been uncomfortably high during the past week, the record for mean temperature being that of Saturday last, 100·4 degrees.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Gerd," Captain A. M. Andrersen, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok, met with strong monsoon and dirty weather.

The steamer "Ayuthia," Captain R. J. Curtis, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Kohsechang, via Singapore, reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," Captain C. F. Osborne, which came in yesterday from Liverpool, reports having encountered strong monsoon from longitude 57° to 69° E. with heavy rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	20·39	18·14	22·06	16·35
Tuesday, 29th June	2·70	2·00	1·79	1·51
Total	23·09	20·14	23·85	15·86
Same date last year	15·46	13·02	12·63	10·93

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	2·27	22·99	20-18	14·60

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 26th June 1909:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	14	7	Wadhwan	...	...
Panjoo	18	47	Dabhoe	2	58
Vaiturana	9	27	Sevalia	1	14
Palghur	6	40	Godhra	3	40
Gholwad	5	92	Patri	1	41
Daman	14	20	Limkhera	2	98
Bulsar	11	5	Dohad	4	64
Nausari	6	63	Amargarh	2	76
Surat	2	95	Rutlam	4	33
Kim	2	78	Nagda	3	90
Broach	6	10	Rajpardi	3	5
Baroda	2	80	Bardoli	4	59
Mehmadabad	3	10	Nandbar	2	44
Ahmedabad	3	82	Nardana	5	86
Viramgam	1	20			

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th June to date.
Bushire (28th)	89·1	72·1	...	...
Jask	92·3	84·8	...	...
Muskat (28th)	97·8	88·1	...	...
Multan	104·8	88·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	83·9	70·9	0·16	2·70
Lahore	100·6	69·7	2·61	3·72
Sirsa	102·8	?	...	1·65
Ambala	95·5	76·0	...	4·04
Delhi	82·7	76·2	0·36	8·74
Agra	93·0	79·0	0·21	2·17
Mainpuri	91·3	77·0	0·50	5·54
Jhansi	89·5	77·0	0·60	4·33
Cawnpore	85·7	75·5	0·74	5·72
Allahabad	86·1	77·5	0·02	8·37
Jacobabad	113·1	86·8	...	0·01
Karachi*	...	...	...	...
Ajmer	90·9	75·2	1·21	5·86
Jaipur	84·2	76·6	0·16	1·98
Kotah	88·0	?	0·10	5·37
Bhuj	89·6	77·5	0·14	2·16
Dwarka	81·8	76·7	7·64	10·81
Veraval	79·7	79·3	2·69	3·69
Rajkot	83·9	75·7	0·50	4·68
Bhavnagar Para	82·6	76·5	1·59	7·16
Surat	78·6	75·1	3·85	10·91
Ahmedabad	84·6	73·7	0·09	6·86
Deesa	92·3	77·4	0·05	1·01
Neemuch	85·0	71·8	0·11	3·15
Indore	82·1	72·6	0·07	2·65
Jubbulpore	85·0	73·3	2·35	4·45
Saugor	82·6	72·0	3·35	?
Hoshangabad	87·1	73·4	1·65	?
Khandwa	83·2	75·6	0·09	4·29
Akola	86·7	74·1	0·14	6·21
Amraoti	80·3	72·8	0·41	5·63
Nagpur	80·6	73·3	0·17	7·67
Chanda	87·5	77·0	0·08	5·37
Raipur	92·7	75·1	0·06	5·66
Bombay	83·0	76·4	1·51	15·86
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·4	1·65	29·79
Mormugao	84·0	74·7	0·60	21·24
Karwar	83·8	74·0	1·30	39·95
Malegaon	82·4	72·1	0·12	5·01
Ahamednagar	79·9	70·0	0·01	3·85
Poona	80·9	71·3	0·21	3·44
Sholapur	87·8	72·9	...	13·42
Bijapur	86·7	69·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	74·8	66·1	0·25	6·90
Aurangabad	80·2	69·2	0·01	9·90
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	87·3	73·2	...	6·37
Mangalore	85·2	72·9	1·75	36·77
Calicut	83·3	73·1	1·73	33·73
Cochin	85·2	75·8	0·81	22·56
Colombo	86·0	78·0	0·18	3·76
Masulipatam	99·8	82·1	...	2·31
Bellary	93·0	76·3	...	0·08
Cuddapah	100·2	79·1	...	2·11
Madras	99·0	81·5	...	1·57
Bangalore	83·3	64·8	...	0·41
Coimbatore	88·4	70·3	...	1·26
Trichinopoly	100·6	76·8	...	0·00
Negapatam	98·9	80·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29th JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local; Rawalpindi has had 0·16 inch, Lahore 2·61 inches and Delhi 0·36 inch. Skies are clear in the South-West Punjab but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is 17° in defect at Rawalpindi and 12° at Delhi; it is normal at the other stations. The minimum is normal in the South-West Punjab but is in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Cawnpore records 0·74 inch, Mainpuri 0·50 inch, Agra 0·21 inch and Jhansi 0·60 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is lower than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—General rain has fallen in Rajputana but the amount has been small except at Ajmer which records 1·21 inches. Skies are clear in Upper Sind but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in East Rajputana but normal over the rest of the division; the minimum is generally normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general, the important falls being 3·85 inches at Surat, 0·50 inch at Rajkot, 2·69 inches, at Veraval and 7·64 inches at Dwarka. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect everywhere; night temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has received 2·35 inches, Saugor 3·35 inches, Hoshangabad 1·65 inches, Akola 0·14 inch, Amraoti 0·41 inch, and Nagpur 0·17 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is lower than usual except in the extreme eastern districts where it is still normal; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has received 1·51 inches, Ratnagiri 1·65 inches, Mormugao 0·60 inch and Karwar 1·30 inches. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased slightly and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·12 inch, Poona 0·21 inch, and Belgaum 0·25 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan; the minimum is normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast, the United and Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Local rain has fallen in the Punjab and the Bombay Deccan. In all these areas skies continue more or less heavily clouded. Seas are rough on the West Coast between Dwarka and Mangalore but to the South of the latter station they are going down. Wind directions are irregular in South Malabar and wind velocities have decreased in Kathiawar.

The barometer has fallen slowly to moderately in the submountane districts of the United Provinces but has risen over the rest of the reporting area, the rise being brisk to rapid in North-West India where the depression is to-day only of the usual depth. Gradients between Bombay and Colombo are slightly less steep than yesterday.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar; local rain in United Provinces and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th June was 29·641 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANSDA, June 25.

To-day, being the birthday anniversary of His Most Gracious Majesty Emperor Edward VII., according to the programme pre-arranged under the orders of His Highness Maharaul Shri Pratapsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of this State, the following demonstrations were held in honour of the auspicious occasion with great joy and enthusiasm:—

In the morning all the mounted Police and the foot Police were collected in the Durbar compound where, after parading, a feu-de-joie was fired.

All the pupils—boys and girls—of the town schools were gathered together in the compound of the Durbar, some of whom went through songs and recitations to the satisfaction of Shrimant Yuvaraj Shri Indrasinhji Maharaj, who kindly presided at the meeting, and who also said to them a few words of advice on loyalty to the Crown and on the importance of education. The gathering dispersed after the distribution of sweetmeats, amidst three loud cheers for His Majesty and H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

In the evening, a public Durbar was held by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, which was attended by Shrimant Yuwaraj Shri Indrasinhji Maharaj, the leading gentlemen and officials. In this Durbar, a speech in English was made by the Yuvaraj on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, in which he spoke at length about the universal peace, happiness, and virtues of His Imperial Majesty and loyalty to the Crown as well as good wishes for the Emperor. Rao Bahadur in charge of the Dewan Saheb, also addressed the audience on the advantages of the British rule and called upon them to give three cheers for H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, which was readily done with great pleasure. After the usual distribution of "attar gulab, pan-supari" and flowers and three cheers for His Majesty the Emperor and the Royal Family, the Durbar was terminated.

All the public offices and schools were closed and a general public holiday was observed throughout the day.

In order to announce the happy event of the day guns were fired.

HONOURS AT NAINI TAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

On the occasion of a full dress dinner at Government House, Naini Tal, on the 25th June to celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Lieutenant-Governor presented to Mr. J. S. Campbell, the badge of C.S.I., and to Messrs. P Wyndham, H. Spencer and A. C. Verrieres, badges of C.I.E., bestowed on them for services in the famine of last year.

Dr. L. J. Pinto President of the Gremio Portuguez, Bombay, has received the following telegram in reply to his congratulatory massage from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor:—"His Excellency desires me to acknowledge with sincere thanks the kind message of congratulation and good wishes of the Gremio and Portuguese community on the occasion of His Birthday."

Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore will, on the 1st proximo, adopt as his heir his younger brother. The ceremony will be an imposing one. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division will be present.

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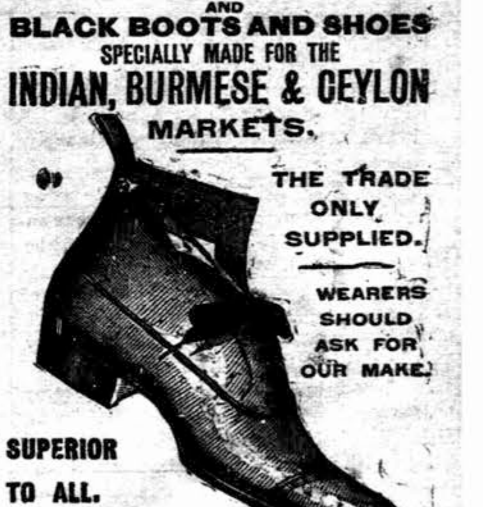

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Gandhi's Experiences.

Mr. Gandhi has addressed the following to the Transvaal Press:—As there has been much talk, during my last incarceration, regarding the treatment I underwent, I shall thank you to publish the following statement. When I was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for three months with hard lobour at Volksrust, and taken to the gaol there, I found myself in the company of over fifty fellow workers, including my son. This, in itself was to me a great pleasure. The food supplied was nice and clean, and included 1 oz. of ghee (clarified butter) per day, and was cooked by Indian cooks. All Indian prisoners were completely separated from the natives, and had separate sanitary accommodation also. Those who occupied cells had bedboards in addition to the usual supply of blankets, etc., and all had a pillow each issued to them. The work was out-door work, and consisted for about thirty of us in road-repair or weeding the school-ground, either of which, so far as I was concerned, was very agreeable and healthy. I was sentenced on the 25th February last.

"ISOLATED."

On the 2nd March, I was ordered to be removed to Pretoria. I had to travel in a third-class compartment, and, as most of the travelling was done during the night, it was naturally cold more so as no blankets are issued evidently, to prisoners. Arriving at Pretoria on the 3rd March, I was after the usual formalities had been gone through, locked up in a cell. For, I think five days, I had to pass the whole of the time in the cell or the corridor, except when I was allowed out for bathing and for such other purposes. My cell-door was marked "insolated" and I found, too, that I was insolated along with four other prisoners, one of whom was convicted of having made an attempt to murder two of having committed sodomy, and one bestiality. Here there was no pillow and no bed-board issued, and, for food, there was no ghee allowed except on Wednesday and Sundays. The work given to me consisted in polishing the floor of my own cell and polishing the cell-doors in the corridor of the section in which I was accommodated, along with the native prisoners. It was during this time that Mr. Lichtenstein visited me, and I told him that I considered the treatment to be brutal, and that there was evidently an intention on the part of General Smuts to bend me, but that I was not likely to succumb. Subsequently, I was given half-an-hour's exercise twice a day, and the work was altered to that of blanket-quilting, or such other tailoring work.

ONE MEAL PER DAY.

I went practically without any breakfast, because the mealie-meal was not cooked sufficiently for my taste. I made no complaint about it, as all the other prisoners, I noticed, took their porridge with relish. I went without supper, because the rice issued contained no ghee. I complained about the absence of ghee to the Chief Warder, but he pleaded helplessness, because the regulations did not provide for the issue of ghee to Indian prisoners. I may state, parenthetically, that 1 oz. of fat per day is given to all native prisoners. I then approached the medical officer and submitted that the Indian diet-scale should include 1 oz. of ghee per day. He would not make the change, but, for me specially, ordered 8 oz. of bread along with the rice. I told him that, while I appreciated it, I could not accept a special privilege, unless ghee was issued to all Indian prisoners, as I considered it to be absolutely necessary for their health. I then approached the Director of Prisons in the matter. A fortnight after, an order was made that I was to have 1 oz. of ghee allowed with my rice. I took this for a day, believing that the order was generally applicable. When, however, I found that it was a concession only for me, I was obliged to revert to the orginal position, that is, one meal per day. I again drew the attention of the Director of Prisons to the fact that I was being partially starved, and a reply came, after I had served for a month and a half, that ghee would be issued, pending an alteration of the Indian diet-scale, whereever there was a body of Indian prisoners. I felt thankful for this, and had no hesitation thereafter in taking my supper. After this, absence of breakfast was no loss to me.

HEALTH IMPAIRED.

The Director of Prisons paid a visit, and made kind inquiries about myself, and, when he asked me whether I had any complaints, I pointed to some of the facts I have already narrated; and a bed-board, felt-mattress, night-shirt, and handkerchief were issued to me, and I was allowed the use of pencil and note-book, which had been hitherto denied to me. I would also mention here gratefully that I was allowed an unrestricted use of books, which to me were a source of the greatest consolation. The tailoring-work in my cell, which required bending to it for nearly seven hours per day, began to tell upon my health. I, therefore, requested that I should have more active work, or, at least, that I should be allowed to do the tailoring in the open. Both the requests were at first rejected. I suffered, I believe owing to this close confinement in the cell, from violent neuralgia for nearly ten days, and I developed symptoms, too, of chest disease. On repeating my request, I was allowed to do the tailoring-work in the open air.

GOVERNMENT ALONE TO BLAME.

The opinion I expressed to Mr. Lichtenstein about General Smuts underwent a change upon further observation, and I felt that he had directly nothing to do with the treatment described above. Indeed, I gratefully recall here the sending by him of two nice books for me to read, testifying, as I took it, to the fact that he entertained no personal illwill against me, and that he gave me credit for doing what I believed to be right. Nor do I blame any of the officials for what I had to undergo. They were all courteous and kind, and I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the section warders, who seemed to realise the peculiar position in which I was placed, and showed me every consideration. And yet I must adhere to the opinion that the treatment itself was brutal. My sentence was imprisonment with hard labour, but, for the larger part of the term, it was practically solitary confinement The officials of the Prison Department could do no otherwise because, Indians being classed with native prisoners, I could only be placed in the native section. The same, however, can hardly be said of the Government, who having so many Indian prisoners on hand, gave no thought to the matter. They must have known, when I was cruelly separated from my fellow-prisoners at Volksrust, that, at Pretoria I would be obliged to undergo hardships not warranted by the sentence imposed upon me. I do not say that Indian prisoners should be classed with Europeans. Their lot would, then, probably, be much worse than it is now. But I do say that they should be separately classed and separately accommodated. I may be told that, having invited imprisonment for myself, I can hardly complain of the prison system with any justification. This taunt is inapplicable, because, I submit, avoidable misery was inflicted upon me, and, in any case, it is as well for the public, in whose name the Government is supposed to be acting, to know what is being done to Indian passive resisters.

OTHER PRISONERS.

After my discharge I learnt that, if I fared somewhat ill, the majority of the other passive resisters fared no better, if not worse; for the majority of the Indian passive resisters at the Johnnesburg Fort were removed to the penal settlement at Diepkloof, and majority of those at Volksrust to Heidelberg, at both of which places, in the initial stages, they had to undergo hardships for which there was no warrant. The Indian prisoner may not complain about the labour to which he is put so long as it is tolerable, but I think that he has every right to complain about improper, unsuitable, or insufficient diet. It is hardly any credit to the Colony that one of the bravest and the truest of Indians in the Colony, an Indian who has occupied the position of Acting Chairman of the British Indian Association and who is a well-known merchant, has been made to carry slop pails. No amount of harassing that may be applied will turn those who have passed through their experiences during the last few months from their purpose Several have already again been imprisoned, one young man of nineteen for the fifth time. The public has no knowledge of the fact that an Indian is nearly every day arrested and imprisoned for three months with hard labour, at Vereeniging, for managing the store belonging to Mr. Aswat, who is himself locked up at Diepkloof. Eight such Indians have already been offered up as a sacrifice and volunteers are still forthcoming to take charge of this store, Passive resistance is not then dead. It cannot die, because it represents truth.

A letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, complaining that the fleet had not had an opportunity of fighting since he joined it, has been sold at Sotheby's and realised £3 14s.

THE KIANGSU RAILWAY.

Completed Line Opened.

The Kiangsu Railway, engineered and built by Chinese, was formally opened on June 30 with great eclat. This railway forms a section of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and its building, without foreign assistance, has been watched with the greatest interest by foreigners in China and in the West. The trip over the line on Sunday was accomplished without the slightest hitch and the Company received many congratulations on the completion of this much-to-be-desired railway. The heavy train travelled to Fengching in leisurely fashion, but on the return journey a good speed was attained even on the recently laid track and the running was smooth. The engineers have finished their work and it now remains for good management to make the enterprise a success. If one fell a victim to the temptation to criticize, faults could no doubt be found, looking at the railway from a Western point of view, but this is not my purpose and the remark must suffice that it has been proved to be false economy to purchase cheap or even good second-hand rolling-stock for railways in the East.

The section over which a passenger train ran for the first time on Sunday was from Sungkiang to Fengching. A large number of guests had been invited to make the trip from Shanghai and the local station was gaily bedecked with flowers, flags and bunting for the occasion. The train was a long one and the locomotive was covered with Dragon flags, the company's flag, flowers and evergreens. The carriages were all decorated inside in gay colours, and as usual in China, the coaches were painted yellow outside. Mr. Chang Chien, Deputy Director-General and First-Class Advisor to the Lungkungshangpu or Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, received the Company's guests who included H. E. Fan, Provincial Treasurer at Nanking, representing the Viceroy; Taotai Wang, Chief of the Chinese police; Taotai Hsia, representing the Governor of Kiangsu; Taotai Wong Chung-liang, acting Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Taotai Chang See-hung, Managing Director of the Kianan Arsenal; representatives of the Chekiang and Kiangsi Railways; Mr. Li, acting Shanghai City Magistrate; Mr. Pao Yi, Mixed Court Magistrate; and Mr A. W. U. Pope, General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. The Shanghai Taotai was not able to attend owing to indisposition. The officials of the Railway included Mr. Hsu, Engineer-in-Chief of the line, Mr. Hsu Che-chiang, Secretary, and a number of others who were assiduous in the performance of their duties as ushers to the guests.

ON THE ROAD.

The train drew out of the station and incidentally from a perfect fusillade of bombs and crackers at 10-6 a. m. and after a short stop to pick up passengers at the Kiangnan arsenal, steamed to Leongwha where more crackers were fired and greetings exchanged. At Hsinchuang the local volunteers turned out and were inspected. The gentry also came to the station with hundreds of followers, the former boarding the train. There was another display of pyrotechnics before we moved on to Sungkiang. Here the regular soldiers, volunteers and school cadets all paraded, looking spick and span. The train was received by the band playing furiously and then the school children sang a song of welcome. A student of the Prefectural Middle School read a speech of welcome and eulogy in English and the officials on the train sent a delegate to thank the whole parade. When we entered on the new part of the line great interest was displayed in the bridges. The Ziatang bridge is the largest. It is 440 feet in length and is built in two steel spans, resting on a middle support raised 32 ft. above water. Each support of the bridge is built to sustain ninety tons. The Yuenziaching is also a steel bridge 400 feet long, similarly built, and the depth of water under the centre is 30 ft. as against 40ft. in the branch of the Huangpu over which the Ziatang bridge is constructed. These bridges took twelve months to complete, the steel spans were supplied by J. Whitta and Co. and Green Island cement was used. The steel rails were made at the Hangyang Iron works and weigh 7 lb. per yard. Thirteen Manchurian sleepers are laid to every thirty feet. The Company, it is understood, intends to purchase more rolling stock and it was stated that some cars would be bought locally. There was little else of interest, and the pioneer train arrived at Fengching just over two and a half hours after leaving Shanghai. It was stated yesterday that the Ministry of Posts and Communications will inspect the line two weeks hence, and that the Company has asked that Taotai Jeme Tien-yu, the engineer-in-chief and Managing Director of the Kalgan Railway and Mr. H. T. Foord, engingineer-in-chief of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, should also inspect it. When the whole line is open to Hangchow the Kiangsu Railway Company intends to invite the Consular Body to make a trip to Hangchow.

The train arrived at its destination half an hour after noon. The platform was lined with local officials, gentry and troops, the latter presenting arms as the visitors alighted and filed from the station to a large mat shed where luncheon was laid for over six hundred persons. Mr. Chang Chien, Deputy Director General presided at the top table, and he was surrounded by officials and gentry, all the available seating accommodation being taken up. During lunch, which was served in foreign style, a Band played selections of music.

The Chairman extended a hearty welcome to the Company's guests and then stated that the line had occupied two years and three months in building and had cost about Tls. 2,000,000. Since the railway had been opened for traffic between Shanghai and Sungkiang the best day had yielded dols. 1,000 in passengers' fares and freight for goods.

THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Hsu, engineer-in-chief of the line, said that he had great pleasure on this occasion in laying before the company present a few details in connexion with the construction of the Kiangsu Railway. Having had the honour of being appointed engineer-in-charge, and working to the instructions of the Directors and the Consulting Engineer H. E. Jeme Tsen-yu with the valuable assistance of the sectional engineers, the whole line from Shanghai to Fengchin had now been completed.

The preliminary survey of this line was begun in the winter of the thirty-second year of Kuang-Hsu (1907) and the work of construction began in the first moon of the following year. The construction train reached Sungkiang in the tenth moon of that year, and the first passenger train in the third moon of the thirty-fourth year (April 1908). Three months before the latter event the construction train reached Fengching, the terminus station of the line. The whole line was 112 Chinese li (38 miles 960 ft.) and it took two years and three months to build. Although it was not a line of any great length, yet it traversed a thickly populated district. There were altogether ten stations and forty-eight bridges, with the exception of culverts. The greatest bridge was at Ziatang and this was a span of 440ft. The Yuanziaching bridge was a span of 400 ft., the Lutienwan 200 ft. and the Peiyaoching 100 ft. The whole capital used did not exceed Tls. 2,000,000, the greater part of which was spent on the bridge at Ziatang. The construction of this bridge was most difficult; the stream being a branch of the Huangpu river, its current was very rapid and the greatest depth of water was over forty feet. He was glad to have the whole line completed and his duty done.

Mr. Yang Chien-li, on behalf of the guests, complimented the Company on the completion of the work of constructing the railway, and also thanked the Directors for inviting them to be present on such an auspicious occasion.

Complimentary addresses were then presented on behalf of the Soochow Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chekiang Railway Association; the Educational Association of Kiangsu, the local gentry, the Kiangsi Railway Co., Shanghai Merchants, the Prefect of Sungkiang, and three addresses from the local educational establishments.

Mr. S. K. Tsao, Chief Chinese Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A, on behalf of the Directors of the railway, thanked all those present for attending that day. Their presence meant: first, that they heartily endorsed the step China had taken in the forward movement in lines of modern civilization, bringing from the more enlightened ports into the interior of China enlightened ideas which the mass of people was eager to grasp; and secondly, it showed their sympathy with an independent railway, financed, built and managed by Chinese. Fifty years ago such an attempt would have been looked upon as an absurdity even foreign capitalists who sought for such concessions were refused. Now the time had changed. Such a moved forward on the part of the Chinese was hailed everywhere with delight. This was only one of the many lines which the Chinese intended and expected to build. The advantages of railways to China were fourfold. To the merchants railways facilitated trade, and if his opinion likin taxes ought to be abolished in order that merchants might enjoy to their fullest extent the privileges they were supposed to enjoy. To the students railways meant free exchange of ideas, and mutual help in promoting education on modern lines throughout the whole Empire. To the farmers railways meant easy transportation, thus reducing their poverty. Railways would also help to lessen the sufferings of those living in famine-stricken districts; and they gave work to the unemployed. Beside these there were other advantages too numerous to mention. In general, railways helped to consolidate the Empire, bringing people more and more close together. This was the Kiangsu railway, but the idea of employing only Kiangsu people for work on the line was an absurd thing. The motto, "The right man for the right place," ought to be carried out; no matter what he is or who he is (applause) and so long as they had the right man, they should keep him by all means. Mr. Tsao called upon all to drink to the success of the railway, and this was done.

Two more complimentary speeches were then read and the Chairman was presented with decorated banners. These he acknowledged briefly.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope voiced the thanks of the foreign guests to their hosts. He said that they could not help admiring the perseverance and energy which brought about the completion of the line and they all wished it every success. Man's idea was that railways made profits on their money; that was direct profit. But the success of a railway mainly depended on the indirect profits, which were facilitated by communication, development of resources and improvement of trade and commerce. He hoped that this line would get all the direct and indirect profits it could.—Cheers were then given for the Kiangsu railway.

Mr. Chang Nieh-yun, on behalf of the director of the railway, thanked the foreign guests for their presence. This railway would give better means of communication, spread foreign influence and education, and promote commerce. The Director hoped that it would be the means of bringing closer together East and West.

The party then entrained and left for Shanghai, which was reached safely at 5 p.m.

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

EMPEROR KUANG HSU'S HISTORY.

It was reported in these columns some time ago after Emperor Teh Tsung's death that some difficulty would present itself in the compilation of the late Emperor's history by the Imperial State Historiographer's Office. It is now reported that that office deems it necessary to lay all the blame of the "coup d'etat" in the year 1898 on ex-Grand Councillor Yuan Shin-k'ai, and the blame for the Boxer Uprising in 1900 should be laid at the door of Tsai Yi (the cashiered Prince Tuan). It is also deemed that unless this course be adopted it would be well nigh impossible to relate those events in H. M. Kuang Hsu's reign in the history now in course of compilation.

NAVAL SUGGESTIONS.

It is stated that Admiral Sah has submitted a suggestion that San Mun Bay in Chekiang should be converted into a central naval base for China. It is proposed to raise Tls. 19,000,000 for docks and other necessaries in the harbour. With part of this amount it is intended also to organize training schools and build three cruisers of 3000 tons, one transport of 2,000 tons, eight gunboats of 500 tons, and one torpedo boat destroyer. These vessels and the ships now existing will form the first squadron of the Chinese Navy.

INCREASE OF DUTIES.

The Government has recently, according to Chinese dispatches, been conferring with the foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Peking on the increase of duties and abolition of likin. The U. S. Minister is said to have acquiesced in the proposals, but Great Britain has imposed three conditions to be first fulfilled by China: (1) that she should abolish all likin stations; (2) that she should reorganize her financial system; (3) that she should provide cash against the paper money issued by her banks and cease to mint copper cent pieces. The Government has discussed each of these questions and is willing to agree to them, so as to attain the object of an increase of duties.

PROJECTED SILK FILATURE.

A native report says that in recent years marketable cocoons are produced by the wild silk worms in the districts of Fengchui and Anku'an in Mukden, and these cocoons have been exported in considerable quantities. The pongees made in Shuntung from similar material have also been much in demand. Owing to the absence of filatures in Manchuria, the cocoons have to be sent to Chefoo and even there the reeling might be improved upon. In view of this an American merchant has proposed to start a steam filature in Antung to treat these cocoons for the foreign markets and to lighten the cost of production. The enterprize has reached the ears of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce which intends to petition the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in opposition to the venture, for fear of the loss of employment that may be caused to the people.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

It is reported that the British Consul General has suggested that as the wireless telegraph apparatus has already been installed on the Palace Hotel, it might be bought over by the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs. The Waiwupu, however, has opposed this suggestion and ordered the Taotai to communicate with the British Consul General and insist upon the removal of the apparatus as it was erected without Chinese authority.

A DROUGHT THREATENING.

As rain has not fallen for some days in the vicinity of Nanking, Anhui and Honan, dispatches from those places report that the people seriously dread a drought. It is stated that unless Nanking is visited by some showers of rain very soon, the crops will be completely ruined. From Shouchou, north Anhui, reports say that should the drought continue for another ten days the people of northern Anhui and a portion of Honan Province will be without rice. In the city of Yangchou many creeks and streams have dried up and rice has risen in price. Added to this a recent fire occurred in the city and destroyed over 300 houses, so that the populace is excited and disturbed to a serious extent.

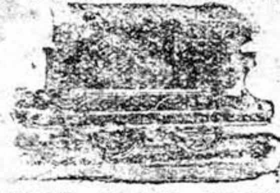
ATTACK UPON AN ENGINEER.

It is stated that Mr. Hsu, engineer to the Chekiang Railway, recently arrived at a place called Wushan in the Kuanghsin Prefecture, Kiangsi province, and while surveying the railway route he was attacked and badly wounded by the village people. He has now returned to Hangchow.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

On account of the attempts made recently by Grand Secretaries Lu Chuan-lin, Jung Ching and Sun Chianai to tender their resignations on the plea of old age, the Prince Regent feels somewhat put out. He is reported to have informed them that if he had any shortcomings he hoped that they would remonstrate with him and not think of retiring from office. It was only by doing so that they could do full justice to the late Emperor's appreciation of their services.—"N. C. Herald."

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL



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Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

LATEST NOVELTY IN LIGHTING.

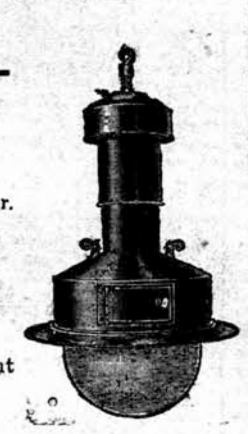
THE VERY THING FOR INDIA.
NEW IMPROVED WASHINGTON LAMP.
"SYSTEM PERFECT."
INDOOR LAMPS.

The Washington lamp which has found so much favour throughout India, has lately been considerably improved, and the new lamp "Perfect" which is patented and registered in India is all that can be desired. Easy to handle, no needles or screws, burns ordinary, 125 bulk oil, is absolutely windproof Light can be regulated from 500 to 2,000 c.p. Will burn three months without requiring cleaning.

ORNAMENTAL INDOOR LAMPS.
12 neat and stylish designs. Suitable for Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Factories, Churches, etc., etc.

SPECIALITY FOR BILLIARD TABLES.
One lamp sufficient for a billiard. No trouble, no smoke, no danger.

for PALACES.
Specially richly-ornamented lamps, a decoration for any hall.



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Storm and rainproof outdoor lamps up to 2,000 c.p. With or without iron posts. Splendid light, practically no attendance required, just the right article for Railways, Municipalities, etc., etc.

Apply for Catalogue to
A. MAHLER,
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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

Drying Stoves for the Monsoon.

Keep your rooms during the rains dry and warm, preserve your and your family's health from the bad influences of the wet weather and protect your furniture from the effects of damp by using the

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES

which are recognised by all who have used them as unsurpassable and immensely superior to the obsolete and dangerous "SIGREE."

These Stoves burn kerosine oil and can be easily carried from room to room. No danger, no chimneys to break, no smell, no smoke.

PRICES.

No.	Rs.
I—100 candle-power Burner ...	15
II—250 " " " ...	24
III—250 " " " ...	26
X—160 " " " ...	48
XI—160 " " " ...	10

"CALORIFERE" DRYING STOVES

should be used in every nursery, bedroom, near pianos, etc. These stoves are also splendid Room-heaters for the Cold Season and will last for many years.

ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION TO
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade, BOMBAY.

A Cure that Cures.

There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mineral baths, massage, &c., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. Little's Oriental Balm has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it, sufferers have abandoned their crutches, others have been cured after years of suffering. We have yet to learn of a single instance where Little's Oriental Balm has not cured when given a fair trial.

Mr. H. E. Wood, Seventh Avenue, New York, writes:—"For the past 5 years I have been laid up totally lame from Rheumatism, and suffered the most excruciating pain; all medical aid was unavailing. Two bottles of Little's Oriental Balm cured me completely." Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays. To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
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—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures. 'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.
BROWN & POLSON make it.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat cold or age.

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[pronounced—eye-silma].

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

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Of all good Chemists and Stores.
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TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.
INSTANT RELIEF.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME.
Recommended in
Loss of Vitality and Power,
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and
Nervous Troubles
in adults and children.
FULL INSTRUCTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE
Sold in CAPSULES, in SYRUP, or in WINE.
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IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING

That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½d. 2/3d. and 4/3d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

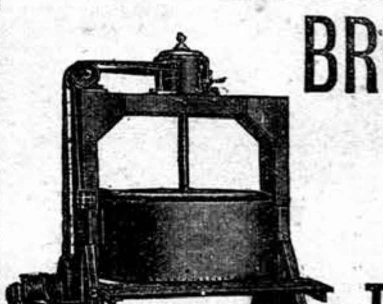
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.



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FOR TEA PLANTERS.
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MACHINES STOCKED BY MESSRS. MARSHALLS, SONS AND CO., Ltd.
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Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.
To be obtained of all Stationers.

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types,
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, [illegible] Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

KIANGSU RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

It is a little unfortunate for the inaugural festivities of the Kiangsu Railway that on the same day on which we described the opening trip from Shanghai to Fengching, attention should have been called among our telegrams to a fresh breach of the loan agreement. In one sense, of course, it may be said that observance or non-observance of that agreement has nothing to do with the possible success of the line. Whether the work of construction has been rightly or wrongly left to the provincials, though in absolute violation of the terms on which the money was lent, is after all principally the affair of the Central Government which made itself responsible for the security of the loan. Now that the line has gone so far towards completion no one would wish to detract from the perseverance and energy that have carried it to its present condition; nor is it our intention to pick holes in the work of construction. Whatever basis for criticism may exist will assuredly be brought to light by the behaviour of the railway under operation, and it is the universal wish that the success of the line may equal the anticipations that were formed of it recently. But we cannot forget that the speeches delivered at the banquet at Fengching gave vent to something else besides a review of the work and a forecast of the benefits likely to be derived from it and all railways. Attention cannot fail to have been drawn to the hopes expressed by the Director, through the mouth-piece of Mr. Chang Nieh-yun, that the railway would serve "to spread foreign influence and education," and that it would be "the means of bringing closer together East and West." It is not the best way of attaining that end, to begin by flouting the terms of the loan agreement and overriding the claims of British interests, which are as natural as they are, in the present instance clearly defined.

It will be remembered that the telegram to which we alluded above stated, on the authority of "The "Times" correspondent in Shanghai, that the Provincial Railway Bureau had publicly advertised for tenders for the construction of locomotives for the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, limiting competition to German manufacturers. What the words "publicly advertised" were intended to mean is not clear; and we are assured that no advertisement was put in any newspapers. But what was actually done by the Railway Bureau, or by its representatives, was equally effective in that only a limited number of business houses could be expected to take an interest in the supply of engines. So far back as in last February the agent of a British locomotive works was requested by a local firm to supply specifications for two engines, which, it was stipulated must be built by some well-known German firm. Not unnaturally the agent in question replied that he could scarcely quote for German construction and the specifications sent in by him were, of course, supplied by his own house. On April 6, and again on May 14 and 18, circulars, signed by the Kiangsu Railway Company, were sent to various Shanghai firms. The first referred to some previous application for tenders for locomotives stipulated that the latter should be "manufactured in a well-known German manufactory" and was accompanied by certain specifications, which by the way, do not seem to have reached all houses at the same moment. But at some time in April a list of measurements, accompanied by a picture of a locomotive built for the Prussian State Railways, was distributed as a model for prospective tenders. The letter of May 14 merely contained a notification that the date for opening the tenders was postponed until May 31. But on May 18 another letter was sent out requesting that, in addition to specifications for locomotives by well known German manufacturers, quotations might be submitted "for a locomotive, in accordance with the plan and specification already sent, but manufactured by well-known British makers for purposes of comparison." Considering that tenders were to be opened on the 31st this letter was obviously sent too late for any use to be made of it, and the natural deduction is that the Railway Bureau was chiefly concerned to afford itself a loophole from the charge of having violated the agreement by its former letters.

It is possible that the stipulations of the loan agreement were quite innocently overlooked, but scarcely probable. "At equal rates and qualities," says Article 18, "goods of British manufacture shall be given preference over other goods of foreign origin": and although this clause does not give any exclusive right of supply to British firms it is obviously sufficient to forbid such privilege being given to others. More than this it is laid down in the same Article that "during the construction of the Railway the (British and Chinese) Corporation will act as its Agents for the purchase of all materials, plant and goods required to be imported from abroad." In view of this proviso, therefore, the Kiangsu Railway Company, in so far as it would appear to have acted quite independently, has committed a double breach of the agreement. With regard to the actual value of this particular tender, the amount at stake is not, presumably, very considerable, and the damage to British interests is, therefore, rather one of principle than of material loss. At the same time that principle cannot be overlooked in dealing with such a country as China where a single unchallenged act is sufficient to serve as a precedent on which an inviolable custom may be established. But what the Kiangsu Railway authorities appear to have overlooked is the inevitable loss to the Chinese reputation for strictly honourable dealing in all business. It is case to say that people in other lands who could not quote with certainty one other Chinese characteristic, are familiar with the idea that in all commercial transactions the word of Chinese is his bond. In this respect China has been regarded on a different footing from all other Asiatic countries. How much real affection and respect for the inhabitants of this Empire has been built upon the truth of this belief in the past, it would be hard to say. Such a reputation is not lightly to be disregarded; and in joining with those who wished prosperity to the new railway the other day we would sincerely hope that its advancement may not be sullied by any sacrifice of old ideals and well-grounded confidence.—"N. C. Herald."

An Airship League for the Dukedom of Gotha (Germany) has already collected £5,000 towards building an airship port at Gotha.

In consequence of a strike of clergymen at Liegnitz, in Silesia, one of the prisoners in the local gaol has been authorised to hold the Sunday service there.

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or rom Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

ANCIENT SUNDAY SPORT.

The vicar of Newnham Paddox, Worcestershire, has been taking Lord Denbigh to task for allowing the village youths to practice at his rifle range on Sunday afternoons. In the Book of Sports, as put forth by that most conscientious head of the Church Charles I., with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the royal martyr renewed and confirmed the enactment of his father, James I., in the most explicit terms. The words of his declaration run thus: "Our dear father of blessed memory, in his return from Scotland, coming through Lancashire, found that his subjects were debarred from lawful recreations upon Sundays after evening prayers ended, and upon holidays and he prudently considered that if these games were taken from them the meaner sort, who labour hard all the week, should have no recreation at all to refresh their spirits. . . . And he did therefore in his princely wisdom publish a declaration to all his loving subjects concerning lawful sports to be used at such times; which was printed and published by his Royal commandment in the year 1618."

JAMES I'S DECLARATION.

James I., in this declaration sought to provide against two evils. The first was that not a few Catholics were prevented from turning to the reformed religion by the austerity of many of its ministers, who prohibited for their converts recreation upon forbidden days, a deprivation which the Roman priests did not fail to utilise as a highly effective argument against conversion. The other evil was, to use James's own words, "that this prohibition barreth the common and meaner sort of people from using such exercises as may make their bodies more able for war." Personally, James entertained a sincere dislike of war, but the "wisest fool in Christendom" saw that if war did come the thing of first necessity was an active and hardy population to fill the ranks of the army. With this intention not only did he give permission for mere recreations like morris-dances and so forth, but he specially encouraged such manly exercises as archery, leaping, and vaulting.

POST-MORTEM EXTRAVAGANCE.

M. Chauchard, the French millionaire, who is to sleep his last sleep in an £800 coffin and in a tomb which has cost nearly £4,000, has had many predecessors in post-mortem luxury. Some years ago, a Mrs. Hollier laid her husband to rest in a coffin which was valued at £4,000, a miracle of elaborately carved gold-mounted mahogany; while an American doctor and his wife anticipated the end by ordering a couple of coffins, of rosewood with silver fittings, at £1,000 apiece. A mausoleum erected over the grave of a son of Mr. Mackay, the "Silver King," is said to have cost £80,000; and £35,000 is the reputed cost of one built for Mr. W.A. Clark, the Montana millionaire.

THE RECORD OF JUNE.

The following is the dismal record of rainfall and temperature for the first week of June in the Upper Thames Valley, between Henley and Marlow:

	Rainfall. Inches.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.
June 1	1·63	57	49
" 2	0·07	53	47
" 3	0·08	54	45
" 4	0·77	52	41
" 5	0·17	58	44
" 6	0·26	52	45
	2·98		

It has been almost the worst on record, for the deluge which brought the summer flood five years ago was not accompanied by such cold weather.

A BRUNEL REMINISCENCE.

There is an article containing some interesting reminiscences of the famous engineer, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, in the new number of "The Great Western Railway Magazine," which has been written by his last pupil, Mr. Ernest Benedict: Mr. Brunel (says his pupil) used to take me about, as a boy, with his son, Henry Mark, and we all went down together and over the Plymouth Docks, then under construction: We travelled in the old G. W. R. first-class carriages, which had the wheels coming up under the seats, a door between the two halves of the compartment, and luggage on the roof. Mr. Brunel was writing his absolutely illegible fist all the time—and smoking. When once the party got into the office at the docks they quite forgot us boys, who were left outside and we had to make a series of unearthly noises before they became aware of our existence and gave us something to eat. It is fifty years this year since Brunel died.

THE BOYS' BRIGADES AND THEIR BANDS.

Many a neighbourhood at home is enlivened from time to time, especially when the lads are summoned to attend Church parade on Sunday mornings, by the martial strains of the band of the local company of a Boys' Brigade. In the course of some chatty particulars about this useful organisation in the "Sunday at Home," the Rev. W. Burnet describes the band of a company as a feature of the work which greatly contributes to its attractiveness. Of these bands 469 are bugle bands, with 4,594 players; 126 flute bands, with 1,897 performers; 80 bands discourse on the fife, and number 612; 842 perform on brazen instruments; whilst 3 bands, numbering 42 members, are content with the mouth-organ.

DISAPPEARING RAILWAY STATIONS.

The "disappearance" of New Croydon Station in reality merely meaning its being merged in East Croydon Station, of which for long it has been a part—has evoked much attention, though far more historic railway stations have passed out of passenger use without special heed being paid. Most striking of these is that at which our present Queen made her first entry into London, for that was the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the South-Eastern Railway, which now is devoted only to purposes of loading and unloading merchandise. The same is to be said in regard to the old Shoreditch terminus of the Eastern Counties (now the Great Eastern) Railway; the Blackfriars Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover (now the South-Eastern and Chatham); and the original Nine Elms terminus of the London and South-Western system, fitfully revived for passenger service in connection with the departure nigh upon ten years ago of the "C.I.V.'s" for the seat of war in South Africa.

SOME MORE INSTANCES.

And even these do not exhaust the list of London railway stations which have been and are not, and among them the Blackfriars Road of the South-Eastern, the Borough Road of the Chatham and Dover, and the Trinity Square of the Metropolitan; while to make the tale complete the names would have to be added of those projected on lines actually built and never brought to full fruition.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

The report from Victoria (B. C.) that an English naturalist has discovered off Vancouver Island the submerged hulk of H. M. S. "Condor," which disappeared in December 1901, soon after leaving Esquimault for Honolulu, is a reminder that nothing more has been heard of H. M. S. "Investigator," which a report from the same quarter a year ago told us had been found by whalers gripped in the ice off the north coast of Canada. The "Investigator" was one of the ships sent in 1855 in search of Franklin, but, being caught in the ice, she was abandoned in the Far North in the following summer, her crew making their way over the ice to H.M.S. "Resolute." Two years later the "Resolute" was also left in the ice-pack; but, unlike the "Investigator" the "Resolute" afterwards drifted south, and was picked up in 1854 by a whaler. She was taken to a Connecticut port, where the United States Government bought her, refitted her, and presented her to the British Government.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT REPRODUCTION.

The admirable photo-zincographic work turned out at the Southampton establishment of the Ordnance Survey has also led to the reproduction of many ancient MSS., since Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorised the Survey to reproduce and publish facsimiles of the Domesday Book. The original black-letter Prayer book has also been published by the Ordnance Survey, and several volumes of Anglo-Saxon charters. Every Reform Bill has thrown much work on the men of the organisation, as an instance of which it is sufficient to state that for the purposes of Sir John Lambert's Boundary Commission, in connection with the Redistribution of Seats Bill in 1885, no fewer than 450,000 maps were specially produced.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 19th June 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th June 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	689195	25253256	25942451
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	159735	5129303	5289038
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	32543	601890	634133
Baran-Kotah Ry	40·80	1397	19868	21265
Total...	2950·94	882870	31004317	31887187
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th June 1908				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	775313	24096562	24871875
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	200977	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. C. Ry......	125·99	25643	722477	748120
Total	2908·08	1001933	31026463	32028396
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	—86118	+ 1156694	+ 1070576
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—41242	—1078121	—1119363
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+6900	—120587	—113687
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 40·80	+ 1397	+ 19868	+ 21265

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,65,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,99,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	327	654	8	989
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	33,95,048	68,60,743	1,09,185	10364976
Total for 24 weeks	35,60,048	71,90 743	1,13,185	10863976
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1, 2,275	3,01,959	3,126	4,77,360
Per mile of Ry...	341	599	6	946
Total to corresponding date...	38,38,261	64,98,334	92,232	10423827

Decrease for the week............Rs. 21,640
Increase to date ....Rs. 4,40,149

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week........	400	900	......	1,300
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	52	......	75
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	10,083	12,776	56	22,915
Total for 24 weeks	10,483	13,676	56	24,215
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	578	750	3	1,331
Per mile of Ry..	34	43	......	77
Total to corresponding date..	12,491	13,265	86	25,842

Increase for the week ....Rs. 31
Decrease to date ....Rs. 1,627

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th June on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	1,90,000	3,10,000	7,000	5,07,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	107	175	4	286
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	38,43,758	66,83,194	1,52,801	10679753
Total for 24 weeks	40,33,758	69,93,194	1,59,801	1,1186753
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,13,752	2,97,286	5,275	5,16,313
Per mile of Ry..	120	168	3	291
Total to corresponding date..	44,06,437	70,43,190	1,54,756	11604383

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 9,318
Decrease to date......................Rs. 4,17,630

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ende 12th June on 205·63 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.......	2,500	6,000	50	8,550
Or per mile of Railway.........	18	29	......	47
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.........	67,926	90,388	1,041	1,59,355
Total for 24 weeks	70,426	96,388	1,091	1,67,905
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,458	3,941	72	7,471
Per mile of Ry..	25	28	1	54
Total to corresponding date...	61,820	81,056	1,412	1,41,294

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,079
Increase to date ....Rs. 23,611

Mr. Godfrey Baring, Liberal Member of Parliament for the Isle of Wight, speaking in support of a resolution passed by the Isle of Wight County Council, strongly protesting against the Local Government Board's action in granting old-age pensions to applicants whom the local pension committee and officers decided were disqualified as habitual, lazy, and thriftless wastrels, uttered a warning against the growing tendency of the Board to encroach upon the rights of local authorities. He also expressed surprise that the President of the Local Government Board should support such a policy, and said that the local authorities must determinedly resist the introduction of bureaucratic rule.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

PSORIASIS FROM HEAD TO FEET

Five Doctors Treated this Bad Case—Irritation was Terrible—Suffered for Years and Got No Relief—Friend also Had a Rash on Face.

TWO COMPLETELY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had seen five doctors in regard to my trouble and not one of them gave me any ease. My disease was psoriasis and it was a particularly bad case, which affected me from my head to my feet and the irritation was terrible. I was advised to try the Cuticura Remedies which I did. In the first place before retiring I used to take a fairly hot bath with Cuticura Soap and after that I used to rub the Cuticura Ointment into the skin. The Cuticura Soap of course was used every time I washed and at every bath. My case being a very bad one it naturally took longer to make a good impression. But after persevering day after day for about three weeks or a month, I seemed to make fair progress. I first started to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment about July, 1906, and my cure as near as I can remember was complete about October of the same year. During that period I had no medical adviser. I had suffered with it for some years, but it seems to have completely vanished. If I were troubled with it again, the first thing I should do, and advise any of my friends to do, would be to use the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment on the first signs of any skin troubles and not let it gain such a hold as it did on me the last time. A little time back, a friend of mine suffered from a rash on the face and I recommended the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which put him right in a very short time without medical aid. Alfred Levy, 1, Winkfield Rd., Lordship Lane, Wood Green, N., Eng., Mar. 23, '08."

A single treatment consisting of a warm bath with Cuticura Soap, gentle application of Cuticura Ointment and mild dose of Cuticura Pills, is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post free from London Depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book giving description, treatment and cure of torturing Skin Diseases.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

PROF. JAMES ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily neurishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent free of charge on receipt of four annas postage stamps.

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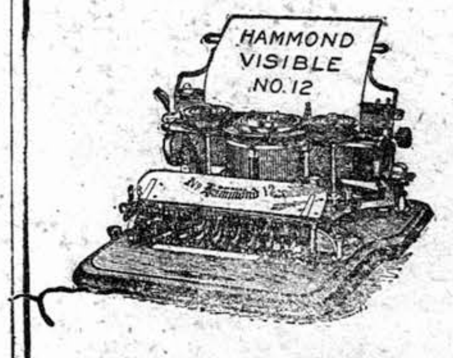

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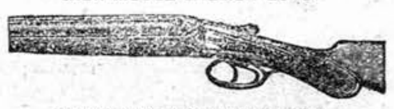

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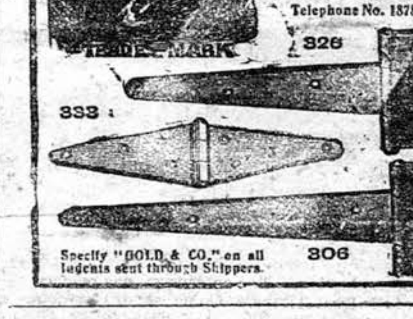

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THE RACE FOR THE FOOD
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Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
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Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

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"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protecte under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India an proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or othe imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The unveiling at Arles of a statue of the poet Mistral on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of "Mireio" seems to have come off in exceptionally favourable circumstances. There was a dazzling Provence sky; the presence of the Under Secretary for the Fine Arts gave the celebrations something of the dignity of a State function, while the turning out of the garrison contributed to the picturesqueness of a military spectacle. Moreover, the speakers were interesting. M. de Vogue spoke Prince Cantacuzene, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, brought greetings from "a crowned poet to a poet's crown." "The mistral," he said, "is a north wind, but the poet Mistral is, from north to south, a "bourrasque de gloire." Even the Under Secretary toyed with figurative language. "On a day of triumph Paris as one man acclaimed Victor Hugo; thinking France, in like manner, celebrated the genius of Pasteur and Berthelot. To-day, as statues of captains are erected on the fields where they have conquered, Provence raises the image of the proud artist who, having understood her well, has loved her passionately and succeeded in showing her gilded still by the warm ways of the antique sun."

A POETIC DIALECT.

Mistral has been telling an interviewer how he first became conscious of his passion for Provence. It was at school. He had taken care with an exercise in French composition and hoped some notice would be taken of his effort. Unfortunately the word "languitude" had crept in. "Languitude!" exclaimed the teacher, "why, that is patois; it is vile Provencal." Henceforth Mistral preferred Provencal to French. Later on he drew up a threefold programme for himself—to revive Provencal sentiment, to restore the vernacular, and to write genuine Provencal poetry. He has not succeeded in the first task, nor in the second either, if it is true that within the last thirty years more Gallicisms have crept in than in all the three centuries preceding. But he has, out of the local speech and the language of the troubadours, constructed an admirable poetic dialect for himself and his fellowers. As a poet, on the other hand, he has been a success from the beginning. "Mireio" is his best known poem, partly because it is perhaps also his best—although "Kalendau" seems to press it hard—and partly because the poet's own rendering into French has made it accessible to thousands to whom the Provencal speech is as Tamil or Telegu. Many will remember Gautier's description of it as "that poem full of blue sky and sunshine, in which the scenery and manners of the South are painted in warm and luminous colours, and where love is expressed with the impassioned candour of an idyll of Theocritus, in a dialect which for sweetness and harmony, rhythm and richness, yields in nothing to Greek and Latin."

THREE "PETER BELLS."

There are, it is known, three "Peter Bells" in our literature. The first is Wordsworth's poem, and it is known to many who remember nothing else about it by that "All silent and all damned" stanza which was early withdrawn and which in the nature of things would soon have been forgotten had not Shelley used it as the epigraph of his "Peter Bell." Shelley's was "Peter Bell the Third," and on "Peter Bell" the second Mr. H. C. Shelley has shed some new light in his recently published "Literary Byways in Old England." Reynolds, it seems, saw an announcement of the impending publication of Wordsworth's poem, and, although himself one of his most ardent admirers, had always like many others, taken exception to his use of trivial names—Betty Foy, Goody Blake, Poor Susan. It occurred to him accordingly to write a squib, partly in prose and partly in verse after the "Idiot Boy" pattern, in order to take off Wordsworth's egotism and the puerility of his style. In five hours the thing was written, in as many more it was printed, and there was put upon the market a poem "Peter Bell" with the quotation upon the title page from "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "I am the real Simon Pure." Now Coleridge in his seclusion at Highgate had not seen the announcement which had tickled Reynolds, but he knew his friend's "Peter Bell," for it had been one of the 1798 poems, and, in fact the Wordsworthian analogue of his own "Ancient Mariner". On hearing of Reynolds's squib, accordingly, he wrote to the publishers, Taylor and Hessey, protesting against the satirising of a poem which had not been submitted to the public. "Merciful heavens!" he wrote, "no one could dare to read a copy of verses at his own fireside if such a practice were endured by honest men." It was only necessary for Taylor and Hessey to explain matters to set things right, and the letter in which Coleridge acknowledges himself satisfied is, along with the other, printed for the first time by Mr. Shelley. In it he criticises Reynolds's work. "I laughed heartily at all the prose," he writes, "notes included, and am confident should have done so and yet more heartily had I been myself the barb ('sic') of the joke." The verse, however, is a different story. "As to the poem of the satirist, it seems to me like many of its predecessors of the same sort. A., we are to suppose, writes like a simpleton, and B. writes tenfold more simpletonish—ergo! B.'s wilful idiocy is a witty satire on A.'s childishness! At the best this is but mimicry, buffoonery, not satire. When a man can imitate even stupidly the blunders of a Dogberry so as to render them, as Shakspere does the vehicles of the most exquisite sense—this is indeed wit. But be the verses what they may, they are all mostly fair, and the preface and notes are very droll and clever."

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "WAVERLEY."

Someone has been re-telling the story how Guthrie Wright tried to "hedge in" Scott, to confess the authorship of "Waverley." The writer must be, Wright pointed out, a lawyer, an antiquary, someone with Jacobite connections, a poet, and a man over forty. Lord Cranstoun, who alone with Scott came near answering the description, was eliminated for his lack of humour, so that Scott alone was left. He would not confess, however. "Mr. Wright," he said, "the author of Waverley, whoever he may be, gets people to buy his books without a name, and he would be a greater fool than I think he is were he give a name. Good morning." Many in those days must have reached Guthrie Wright's conclusion from Guthrie Wright's premises. Thus Scott wrote to Morritt who was in his confidence David Hume nephew of the historian, says the author must be of a Jacobite family and predilections, a yeoman-cavalry man, and a Scottish lawyer, and desires me to guess in whom these happy attributes are united. I shall not plead guilty, however." The reasoning was so simple that one wonders that no member of the "highly intelligent circle," who, at the dinner party at Erskine's to which Lockhart alludes in the 1839 edition of the "Life," heard the proofs read, did not at once run the author to earth.

THE ART OF SPAIN.

"The School of Madrid" a newly published book by Senor Moret, the son of the latest and probably the most authoritative biographer of Velasquez, is a sign of the change in attitude towards Spanish art which has taken place of late years. Not so long ago Murillo was popularly held to be the great figure of Spanish painting; later, his reputation went down before the deserved advance to fame of Velasquez and, in a less degree, of Goya; now we are asked to view Velasquez as the great peak in a chain of artists who shared in considerable measure his outlook and even his ability. Some such revision was, of course, necessary, for modern criticism has declared many fine pictures to be wrongly attributed to Velasquez, and their reputed authors have of necessity gained greatly in position. Most of these doubtful pictures are now given to Mazo, the son-in-law of the great artist, and if, as is claimed, he painted such pictures as the "Admiral" in the National Gallery, the Dulwich "Philip", the Duke of Devonshire's "Lady with a Mantilla," and the "Riding School" at Grosvenor House, he was indeed a considerable figure. Some of the ascription will doubtless be contested, and in making them Senor de Beruete y Moret uses rather frequently the dangerous argument that a picture which shows deviation or falling-off from a master's accustomed standard is of necessity not genuine. Apart from his occasional note of dogmatism, the whole study of these 17th century painters of Madrid is very able and interesting, and it is evidently pioneer work in an almost untouched field.

LORD RIDLEY, in opening the new Free Methodist Sunday Schools at Blyth, said it was becoming more and more important in England that children should be brought to fully realise the responsibilities and duties of citizenship—matters which he sometimes thought were somewhat imperfectly taught in this country. They were apt to place first and foremost their duties towards humanity, and neglected their duties of citizenship towards their Church and their country.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COLONIAL LADIES IN LONDON.

'The ladies, sir—ah, the ladies are great observers.' So the little doctor declares in Dickenes and certainly anyone who would knew how the bustling scene of London life looks to an impartial eye could do no better than consult a lady visitor. By good fortune, the representatives of the Press of the Empire now in London are in many cases accompanied by their wives and daughters, and to see London through their eyes is an experience full of interest and instruction so writes a correspondent who has been gleaning the impressions of Mrs. W. S. Douglas, the wife of the editor of the "New Zealand Herald." "It is to be premised he continues that as yet our visitors have been only a few days in England, and consequently they have not had an opportunity to become familiar or to renew their familiarity with all the phases of English life. We betray no secrets in publishing the fact that a great deal of their time has been spent shopping. Those who come from the southern hemisphere left it of course at the close of its summer, and consequently on arrival in England have to furnish themselves with all the new needs of the summer season, if, indeed, days which behave so dismally as those just past can rightly be credited to summer. Our guests who come from lands of sunshine have their doubts about that."

GLORIES OF THE SHOPS.

But whatever they may think of the weather, there is nothing but praise for the shops. "London is a women's paradise"; in that phrase is recorded the general opinion of the lady members of the delegation. The shops "surprise by themselves." It is not merely their size or number. It is not only the great emporia in which anything and everything can be obtained. There are many stores on this pattern in the Colonies, and shops many and good besides. But the pre-eminence of London, as it seems to the Colonial eye, is in the variety of choice which her shops present, and the ease and swiftness with which any article, from the least to the most elaborate, is obtained and provided. Moreover, the prices are found agreeably low, and it is no secret that some of the visitors look forward to taking large stores of purchases back to their homes. No trouble is apprehended from the Customs officials. A most important element in the charm of the London shop is, to the Colonial visitor, the remarkable courtesy which is found there. They note, in particular, the politeness of the women assistants, which is at once a great help and a great attraction to the buyer.

COURTESY OF LONDON.

This quality of courtesy our visitors note as distinctive of London. The porter at the railway station, the cab driver, the casual wayfarer in the street, all show a bonhomie and a readiness to oblige which have made a remarkable impression on the Colonial visitor. On her first arrival, Mrs. Douglas found the whirl and hurry of London in some degree distressing, but very soon the general politeness and the consideration extended to her on every hand destroyed the discomfort, and gave her a feeling of being among friends. We who live in England are accustomed to think of English people as a little bluff and brusque. Not these qualities, but a gentleness of demeanour strike the Colonial visitor as peculiarly characteristic of London. Mrs. Douglas found this impressively illustrated in the behaviour of the Bank Holiday crowds. She was staying at Westcliff-on-Sea, and thousands of excursionists by train and steamboat came down from London, many of them, of course, belonging to the poorer classes of the population. To the visitor's eye the conduct of that holiday-making crowd was remarkable. She noted, not, perhaps, without some surprise, that anything rough or unpleasant was conspicuous by its absence, and that the excursionists were able to take their pleasures gaily without disturbing the most particular. The sobriety of the holiday crowd, it will surprise no one, was also matter of remark. In this respect those who, like Mrs. Douglas, knew England some years ago note a distinct and impressive reformation. In the ordinary business of life they now find that nothing is seen which could excite censure, and this, of course, is a very different state of affairs from one or even two decades ago.

COMFORT AND SECURITY.

"Do you find striking evidence of poverty in London?" The question was put in consequence of the declarations so commonly made to the effect that foreign and Colonial visitors are appalled by the destitution which parades English streets. But so far nothing of the kind has come before the eyes of our present visitors. They remark not signs of poverty, but the prevailing air of comfort. "No doubt," said one, "there is a great deal of distress hidden away in London, but the streets are singularly free from any painful sights. What I notice is how contented everyone looks." With this impression, of singular interests as recorded by one who comes from a country where poverty, as the old world understands it, is practically unknown, must no doubt be coupled the sense of security of which our visitors speak. They "feel safe anywhere." The atmosphere of established order and safety impresses them. Everyone is careful, and almost everyone is to be trusted. Surely such a record is not the least flattering to Londoners in all this agreeable picture.

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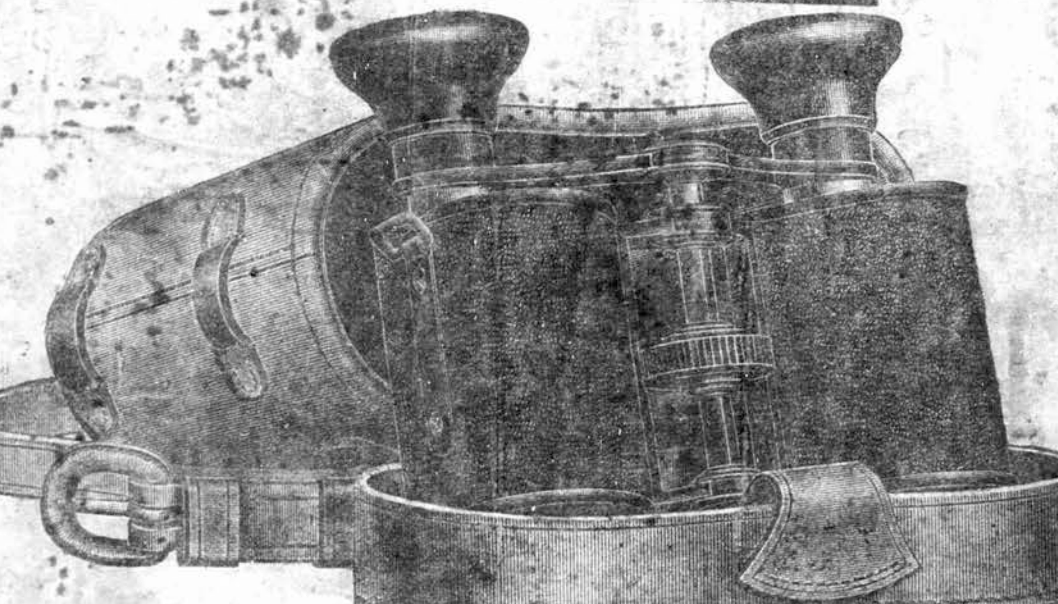

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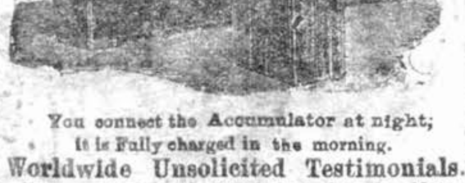

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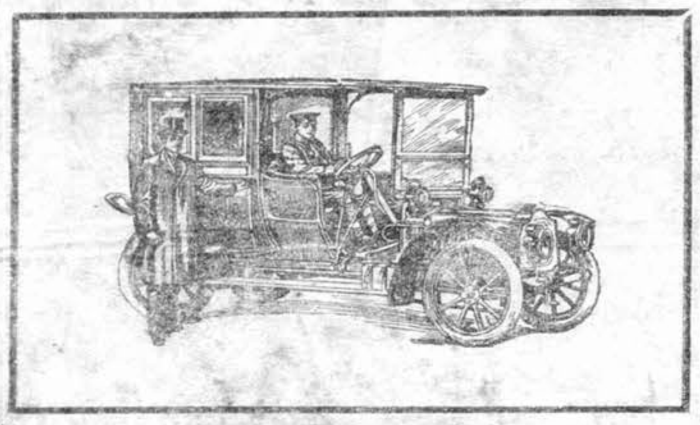

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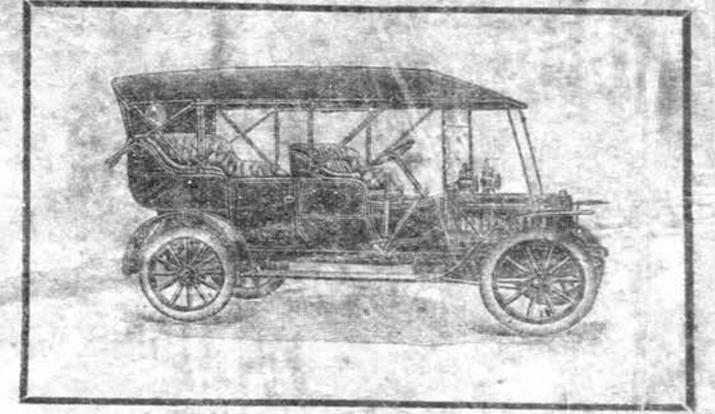

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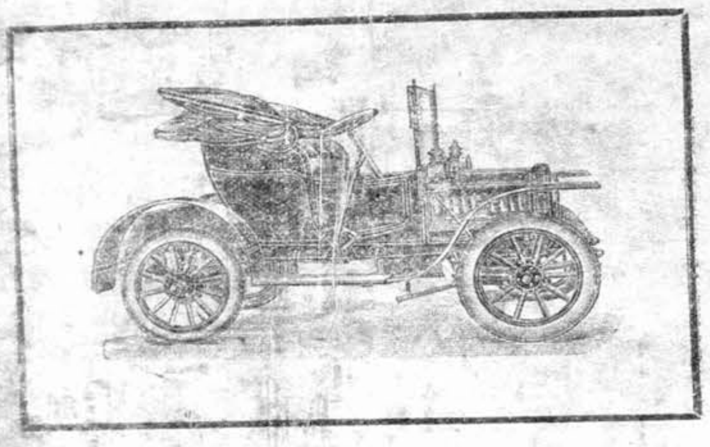

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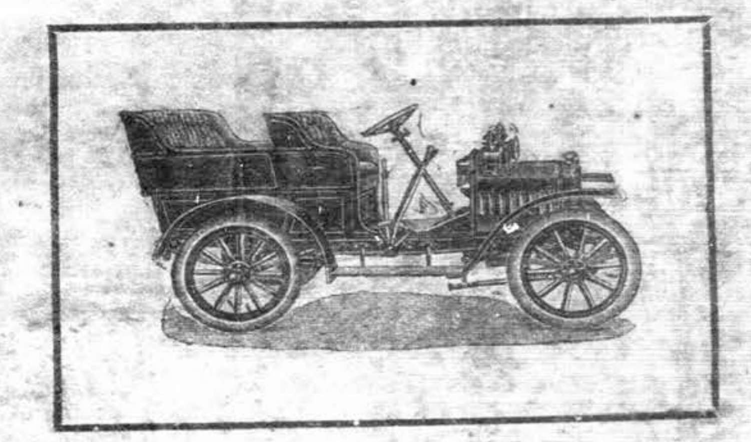

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Published by N. B. CHICHGAR, for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.